

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1664.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

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**MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE,**  
LONDON.—Prof. TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, October 7th, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 2d.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—THE LABORATORY will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, October 3.

Students may be received into this Laboratory who are not connected with any of the Departments of the College. They conduct their experiments independently of each other, under the guidance of the Professors and Demonstrator.

Particular attention is devoted to Analytical Chemistry, and its Application to the Arts and Manufactures, to Medicine, Agriculture, Mining, and the Assaying of Ores.  
The Daniell Scholarship, of the annual value of 30s., tenable for two years, is given every second year for the best series of Researches in Chemistry made since the last award, and may be competed for by all Students working in the Laboratory for a period of not less than six months.  
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, and of Science APPLIED to the ARTS.**

Director.

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON,

D. L. M.A. F.R.S. &c.

During the Session 1859-60, which will commence on the 3rd October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry. By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.
2. Metallurgy. By G. S. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.
3. Natural History. By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy. By Warrington W. Smyth, M.A. F.R.S.
5. Mining. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
6. Geology. By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics. By Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.
8. Physics. By G. S. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binn.

The Fee for Matriculated Students (exclusive of the Laboratory) is 30s. in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of 15s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a Fee of 10s. for the Term of Three Months. The same Fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy. Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at 1s. 10s., and 2s. each. Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets at reduced charges.

Certified Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced Fees. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and Information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**THE CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF ART,** at South Kensington, for Male and Female Students, and METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS OF ART, at 37, Gower-street, for Female Classes only, and at Spitalfields, Crispin-street; Finsbury, William-street, Wilmington-square; St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell-street; Rotherhithe, Grammar School, Deptford-road; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Castle-street, Long-acre; Lambeth, St. Mary's, Prince-road, Hampstead, Dispensary-buildings; Christchurch, St. George-in-the-East, Cannon-street, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of October.

Application for Admission, Prospectuses, or any other information, may be made at the Schools in each District, and at South Kensington.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.**

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, September 20, for PUPILS. All the boys must appear in their places without fail on WEDNESDAY the 21st, at a quarter-past 9 o'clock.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz. from the 20th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 1st of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 12s., of which 6s. is paid in advance in each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter-past 9 to three-quarters past 3 o'clock. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the prizes are then given.

At the end of each of the first two terms, there are short examinations, which are taken into account in the general examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the examinations of his classes is permitted, except for reasons submitted to and approved by the Head Master.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October, those of the Faculty of Arts on Wednesday, the 13th of October.

August, 1859.

**THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.**—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REPUTED English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced, in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**

SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

The SESSION will be PUBLICLY OPENED on TUESDAY, November 1, at Two o'clock P.M., when an ADDRESS to the Students will be delivered by the PRINCIPAL.

The CLASSES for the different Branches of STUDY will be opened as follows:—

## I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Classes.	Days and Hours of attendance.	Professors.
Junior Humanity.....	Nov. 2, at 12 & 2 (sh. 45m.)	Mr. Pillans.
Senior Humanity.....	Nov. 2, at 10 & 11	Mr. Blackie.
First Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 2	Mr. Kelland.
Second Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. Fraser.
Third Greek.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. M'Dougall.
First Mathematical.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. Forbes.
Second Mathematical.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. Aytoun.
Third Mathematical.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. Smyth.
Logic and Metaphysics.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. J. Wilson.
Moral Philosophy.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. James.
Natural Philosophy.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Mr. Donaldson.
Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres (English Language and Literature).....	Nov. 2, at 12	Dr. G. Wilson.
Practical Astronomy.....	Dec. 6, at 12	Mr. Smyth.
Agriculture.....	Nov. 10, at 3	Mr. J. Wilson.
Universal History.....	Nov. 2, at 10 & 12	Mr. Donaldson.
Theory of Music.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Dr. G. Wilson.
Technology.....	Nov. 2, at 12	Dr. G. Wilson.

## II. THEOLOGY.

Hebrew.....	Nov. 10, at 9	Rev. D. Liston.
Advanced Class—Hebrew and Arabic.....	Nov. 10, at 10	Dr. Crawford.
Divinity.....	Nov. 10, at 11	Dr. Robertson.
Divinity & Church History.....	Nov. 10, at 12	Dr. Lee.
Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities.....	Nov. 10, at 1	Dr. Lee.

## III. LAW.

Medical Jurisprudence (for Students of Law).....	Dec. 1, at 2	Dr. Traill.
Civil Law.....	Dec. 14, at 3	Mr. Swinton.
Law of Scotland.....	Nov. 14, at 3	Mr. More.
Conveyancing.....	Nov. 14, at 4	Mr. M. Bell.

## IV. MEDICINE.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.....	Nov. 2, at 9	Dr. Christison.
Chemistry.....	Nov. 2, at 10	Dr. L. Playfair.
Surgery.....	Nov. 2, at 10	Mr. Miller.
Institutes of Medicine.....	Nov. 2, at 11	Dr. Bennett.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	Nov. 2, at 11	Dr. Simpson.
Clinical Surgery—(Monday and Tuesday).....	Nov. 3, at 12	Mr. Syme.
Clinical Medicine—(Tuesday and Friday).....	Nov. 4, at 12 & 3	Dr. Bennett and Laycock.
Anatomy.....	Nov. 2, at 2	Mr. Gooldie.
General Pathology.....	Nov. 2, at 4	Dr. Henderson.
Natural History.....	Nov. 2, at 1	Dr. Allan.
Practice of Physic.....	Nov. 2, at 3	Dr. Laycock.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, at Noon, Daily.

Practical Anatomy, under the superintendence of Professor Gooldie. Practical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair. Analytical Chemistry, under the superintendence of Dr. Lyon Playfair.

N.B. Information relative to the Curricula of Study for Degrees, Examinations, &c., may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, at the College.

A Table of FEEs may be seen in the Matriculation Office, and in the Reading-Room of the Library.

By Authority of the Patrons of the University,  
ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

**WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**—THE INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS of the Session 1859-60 will be delivered by Dr. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, on MONDAY, the 3rd of October, at 8 P.M.; and after the Address a CONVERSATION will be held, and the PRIZES of the past Session distributed.

The Westminster Hospital was instituted A.D. 1719, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament A.D. 1836. It contains 175 Beds, and affords relief to about 20,000 Out-patients annually.

## HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

Physicians—Dr. Baskham, Dr. Fincham, Dr. Radcliffe.  
Assistant-Physicians—Dr. Marcet, Dr. Reynolds.  
Surgeons—Mr. Barnard Holt, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Holthouse.  
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Hillman, Mr. Power.  
Surgeon-Dentist—Mr. Clendon.

## LECTURES.

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy—Mr. Holthouse.  
Practical Anatomy—Mr. Heath and Mr. Gray.  
Dental Surgery—Mr. Clendon.  
Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S.  
Surgery—Mr. Barnard Holt and Mr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S.  
Physiology and Physiological Anatomy—Mr. Power.  
Medicine—Dr. Baskham.  
Botany—Mr. Syme, F.L.S.  
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology—Mr. Power.  
Natural Philosophy—Dr. Brooke, M.A. F.R.S.  
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Radcliffe.  
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Fincham and Dr. Reynolds.  
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Marcet, F.R.S.  
Midwifery—Dr. Frederic Bird.

**CLINICAL LECTURES.**—In addition to the instruction given by all the Medical Officers during their Visits, Courses of Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the New Regulations of the Examining Boards, will be delivered during the Winter and Summer Terms by the Physicians and Surgeons.  
Clinical Assistants, Physicians' Clerks, and Surgeons' Dressers, are selected from the most qualified Students, without additional Fee.

The entire Course of Study (including Hospital Practice and Lectures) required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, may be attended on payment of Seventy Guineas. Further information may be obtained on application to  
E. J. WILSON, Secretary to the Hospital.

SUGGESTIVE OF A "NICE LONG EVENING."

**MR. KIDD'S GENIAL "GOSSIPS"**—  
"THE SPIRIT AND ESSENCE OF KIDD'S JOURNAL—SOMETHING OF EVERY THING, AND ALL OF THE BEST."

Millions of mysteries surround our path.  
We nothing know, but what is "marvellous";  
And yet, "the marvellous" we can't believe!  
So weak our Reason,—and so great our Gossips!—Young.  
A List of MR. WILLIAM KIDD'S POPULAR ANECDOTAL "GOSSIPS," and Terms, sent post-free.—Hammersmith, Sept. 17.

**MR. JOHN BENNETT'S LECTURES** on a WATCH.—MR. JOHN BENNETT, F.R.A.S., Member of the National Academy of Paris, will Lecture on a WATCH, WHAT TO MAKE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Oct. 1, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Nov. 3, Whittington Club.  
" 2, Chelsea Athenæum. " 10, Burham.  
" 4, Guildford. " 11, Chelsea Young Men's Association.  
" 11, Slough. " 17, Hastings.  
" 14, Church Schoolmasters' Association. " 14, Spicer-street.  
" 18, Southgate. " 27, Barnabas Schools.  
" 26, Southwark. " 28, Devises.  
Nov. 2, Faversham.

The Lectures will be illustrated by a great variety of Models and Diagrams, and Specimens of Clocks and Watches. Syllabuses can be had at the WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE.

**MR. GERALD MASSEY WILL LECTURE** in Warwickshire and Derbyshire in September, Yorkshire in October and December, Middlesex in November, North of England and Scotland in January, Kent, Gloucestershire, and Devonshire in February.—Huddersfield, Herts.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

**MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.**  
A Class will meet, by permission of the Council, at University College, London, early in October, for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the Matriculation Examination to be held in January, 1860.

The Class will be instructed by WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.

For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**

**B.A. EXAMINATION.**  
Gentlemen intending to proceed to the First or Second B.A. Examination, 1860, are informed that Classes will meet early in October for the purpose of reading the Subjects required at the B.A. Examinations, under the direction of WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., London, and ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D.

For further particulars apply to Mr. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, N.W.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1839, for the General Education of Ladies, and for Granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—The Lord BISHOP OF LONDON.  
Principal—The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

**THE CLASSES** of this College will meet, for the Michaelmas Term, on MONDAY, October 3rd.

The FREE ARTS CLASS, or School for Girls under thirteen, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 26th.

Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Fees, Subjects, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.**

**MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.**

On TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, at Ten o'clock, A.M., an EXAMINATION will be held for the MATRICULATION of STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, MEDICINE, and LAW, and in the DEPARTMENT of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on THURSDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations TEN SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 40s. each, viz. SEVEN in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and ONE in the Faculty of Law; and FORTY-FIVE JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS, viz. FIFTEEN in Literature, and FIFTEEN in Science, of the value of 24s. each; SIX in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20s. each; and FOUR in Agriculture, of the value of 18s. each.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of the Examinations, &c., may be had on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,  
ROBERT J. KENNY, Registrar.

**ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY.**

**THE DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE.**  
—The Paris for the Year 1858-59 (comprising the letter D of the Text and 12 plates of Illustrations, G.F.S.) are ready for delivery. Subscribers who may be in arrears for that or for the current year, ending 31st of December next, are requested to forward their Subscriptions to the Treasurer or Secretary.

Every information respecting the Publications of the Society can be obtained at the Office, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, W.

September 14, 1859. ARTHUR CATES, Hon. Sec.

**MILITARY EDUCATION.**—Preparation for every branch of the Service at the PRACTICAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—This establishment has been selected first on the list at the last Examination for direct Commissions. It has sent two candidates to the last competitive Examination for Sandhurst, and both were admitted. It has also raised two pupils at the last competition for the Artillery (although not successful) pupils since 1835, of which four passed first, two second, and three third, &c. A Laboratory and extensive Collection for the Experimental and Natural Sciences have lately been placed at Appleton, near Leeds, Sunbury, S.W.

W.O.  
by John  
Mr. John

## LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

THE CLASSES WILL BEGIN for the Session 1859-1860 on THURSDAY, October 13th.

**FEEs.**  
For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 18l. 18s. a year, or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.  
For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 1l. 11s. 6d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 1s. for those meeting once.  
For Pupils attending one Class only, 1l. 1s. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 11s. 6d. for those meeting once.

THE SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 20th. The Fees are—1l. 1s. a term for Pupils under, and 6s. 6d. for those above, Fourteen. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.  
Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.  
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

## WEST-CENTRAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 40, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.  
THE MICHAELMAS TERM of the above School BEGAN on the 9th of the Present Month, and will end December 22nd.  
Fees—Three Guineas per Term; 1l. 18s. the Half-Term. For Pupils under the age of 11 years, Two Guineas per Term; 1l. 6s. the Half-Term. All Fees to be prepaid.  
E. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

## GRANGE COURT, CHIGWELL.

PRIVATE SCHOOL for the SONS of GENTLEMEN.  
The Rev. W. EARLE, M.A., receives into his House FIFTY PUPILS.  
**Assistant Masters.**  
Rev. F. Williams, B.A. Lincoln College, Oxford.  
J. L. Williams, M.A. Jesus College, Oxford.  
J. W. Freese, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.  
**French and Drawing Master—Alexis de Leeuw.**  
**Music and Singing Master—F. W. Jones.**  
**Dancing Master—H. Kendon.**  
Resident Out-door Superintendent and Drill Master—J. Savage.  
Terms will be sent on application.  
Reference to the Master of the Temple and other Clergymen, and Parents of Pupils.

Chigwell is a remarkably healthy village, ten miles from London, on the Loughton line of railway.

## TWICKENHAM HOUSE.—DR. DIAMOND

(for nine years Superintendent) to the Female Department of the SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM has arranged the above commodious residence, with its extensive grounds, for the reception of Ladies mentally afflicted, who will be under his immediate Superintendence, and reside with his Family.—For terms, &c., apply to Dr. Diamond, Twickenham House, S.W.

\* \* \* Trains constantly pass to and from London, the residence being about five minutes walk from the Station.

## CHEMISTRY.—DR. MEDLOCK'S ANALYTICAL LABORATORY AND SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY IS OPEN

throughout the year. Gentlemen are instructed in every Branch of Chemistry, especially in the practical Applications of the Science to Agriculture, Medicine, and Commerce. Pupils are also prepared for the Woolwich and other Public Examinations. An Evening Class will commence in October. In the Analytical Department, commercial Analyses are conducted on moderate Terms. Prospectuses may be had at the Laboratory, 20, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—DR. MATTHEWSEN'S LABORATORY

will RE-OPEN for the Winter Course on the 3rd of OCTOBER. Hours of Attendance, daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in the Evening, from 6 to 9. Dr. Matthewsen may be consulted on Chemical Subjects, and Samples for analysis can be forwarded either to the Laboratory or to the care of Messrs. H. MATTHEWSEN & Co., Mark-lane Chambers, E.C. Laboratory, 1, Torrington-street, Russell-square, W.C.

## GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

An experienced PROFESSOR of the above, who teaches in the first Families and Schools, having a few hours twice a week disengaged, would be happy to employ them in giving LESSONS, on very moderate Terms. Disposer no objections.—Address A. B., care of Madame Bamberger, 353, Oxford-street, W.

## FRENCH, Italian, German.—9, OLD BOND-STREET.

Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," gives instruction in the Dutch, French, Italian, and German. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as one, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.

## GERMAN RESIDENT GOVERNNESS.

A North German Protestant, middle-aged, particularly active and companionable, qualified from early position to impart the tone and manner of good society. WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, with Pupils above twelve. She speaks English, French, and Roman Italian exactly like natives; makes her Pupils play and sing delightfully, and thoroughly cultivates the mind.—K. Eadie's Library, Castle-street East, Regent-street.

## CAVENDISH COLLEGE FOR LADIES, 22nd Year.

**MONS. TOURRIER'S FRENCH CLASSES** begin the FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER, at 41, Manchester-street; Kensington; Islington; Notting Hill; Richmond; Hammersmith. Classes for Drawing, Piano, Singing.—Apply 41, Manchester-street, W.

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SESSION

1859-60.—RESIDENT HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.—SESSION For the promotion of Clinical Instruction in the Hospital, the Governors have instituted Three Hospital Assistantships, to be awarded on competition to Students who have completed their Education in the School. The Hospital Assistants will reside and board in the Hospital for one year free of expense. Two House-Surgeons are annually elected by competition from among the Students who have completed their curriculum; they reside and board in the Hospital free of expense. Fee, Twenty Guineas.  
Prizes and Certificates are also awarded.  
General Fee for all the Lectures, including Practical Chemistry, and for the Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 51l. This Fee may be paid by instalments.  
Further particulars, Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean of the College; to Mr. De Morgan, Honorary Secretary; or to Dr. Corfe, the Resident Apothecary.  
T. W. NUNN, Dean.

## GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The Medical Session commences in OCTOBER.

The Introductory Address will be given by Dr. HARRINGTON, on SATURDAY, the 1st of October, at 3 o'clock.  
**MEDICAL OFFICERS.**  
Physicians—Thomas Addison, M.D., G. H. Barlow, M.D., Owen Rees, M.D., F. W. Fyfe, M.D., M. D. S. Wilks, M.D., M.D., Surgeon—Edward Cock, Esq., John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq., Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq., T. Bryant, Esq.  
Obstetric Physician—Henry Oldham, M.D.  
Surgeon-Dentist—T. Bell, Esq. F.R.S., J. Salter, Esq.  
Surgeon of the Eye Infirmary—F. France, Esq.

**LECTURERS.—WINTER SESSION.**  
Medicine—Owen Rees, M.D. F.R.S., W. W. Gull, M.D. F.R.S., John Hilton, Esq. F.R.S., John Birkett, Esq., Alfred Poland, Esq., Cooper Forster, Esq., F. W. Fyfe, M.D. F.R.S.  
Surgery—Alfred Taylor, M.D. F.R.S.  
Demonstrations on Anatomy—Mr. Durham, and Mr. Moxon.  
Experimental Philosophy—Mr. Durham.  
Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second year, and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l. in one payment certificate a student to a Perpetual Ticket.  
Doctors, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Ward, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident House-Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.  
Six Scholarships, varying in value from 25l. to 40l. each, will be awarded at the close of each Summer Session, for general proficiency.  
Two Gold Medals will be given by the Treasurer—one for Medicine and one for Surgery.  
A Voluntary Examination will take place at Entrance, in Elementary Classics, and Mathematics. The three first Candidates will receive respectively, 25l., 20l., 15l.  
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.  
Guy's Hospital, July, 1859.

## ST THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered by Dr. R. DUNDAS THOMSON, on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1859, at 3 o'clock P.M., after which the Distribution of Prizes, &c., will take place.  
Gentlemen have the option of paying 40l. for the first year, a similar sum for the second, and 10l. for each succeeding year; or 100l. at one payment, as perpetual.  
**PRIZES AND APPOINTMENTS FOR 1859-60.**  
Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following divisions:  
1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The President's Prize of 20 guineas.  
2nd. In Physical and Natural History. A College Prize of 20l.  
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College Prize of 20l.  
To the three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:  
**FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. The Treasurer's Prize of 30 guineas. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.  
**SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.  
The Dressers, and the Clinical Clerks, are awarded to merit, after examination.  
**THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.**  
1st. A College Prize of 30l. 2nd. A College Prize of 20l. 3rd. A College Prize of 10l.  
Clinical Assistants, a Prize of 10l. and 5l. to the two most Meritorious.  
Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Cheselden Medal. The Treasurer's Gold Medal.  
Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5l. for the best Essay, on 'Neurology.'  
The Two House Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the Dressers, are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms and Commons in the Hospital, free of expense.  
A Hospital Register and Annual Salary of 200l.  
Students of each year are classed according to their respective total merits in the Examinations, and all of the First Class receive Certificates of Honour.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

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SESSION, 1859-60.

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Principal—J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A.

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Comparative Grammar, English ..... Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.  
Language, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy ..... Professor A. Sandeman, M.A.  
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy ..... Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.  
History, Jurisprudence, and Political Economy ..... Professor Henry E. Roscoe, B.A.  
Chemistry, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Natural History, French and German ..... Ph.D. F.C.S.  
Natural History (for this Session, Geology and the Vegetable Kingdom) ..... Professor W. C. Williamson, M.R.C.S. L. F.R.S.  
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The Dalton Prizes in Chemistry are also intended to be offered.  
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Dinner will be provided within the College walls for such as may desire it.  
The Principal will attend at the College for the purpose of receiving Students on Thursday, the 29th, and Friday, the 30th of September, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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J. G. GREENWOOD, B.A., Principal.  
JOHN P. ASTON, Solicitor and Secretary to the Trustees, St. James's-chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

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QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

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Queen's College, Belfast, Aug. 1858.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859.

## LITERATURE

*Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859.* By T. Adolphus Trollope. (Chapman & Hall.)

ALL cultured readers are citizens of Florence. Florence belongs to the whole poetical, scholarly, artistic world. It is the Italian City of Cities, not so gorgeous as Venice, not so proud as Genoa; but a painted, tessellated, jewelled capital; a metropolis of galleries, a gigantic Louvre, the Escorial of Europe. The earth is full of its fame. Every eye that has ever seen a picture or a statue longs for a glimpse of the Hall of Lorenzo, the Hall of Bronzes, the Hall of Barocci,—for a glance at the bright life of the Cascine,—for an Italian sunset in the laurelled Valley of the Arno. And yet, though Tuscany is a cynosure of the earth, Tuscan history and politics are but little familiar to the general student, who hears from tourists mainly of the Pergola, of Florentine carriages and dairies, of the lion lords and ladies, ex-princes, and mouldy exquisites, who parade the streets of the Etrurian City. Mr. Trollope, however, has opened a new path. He treats the Tuscans as a nation, with a character, a right, and a destiny; and, probably, he is better qualified than any other Englishman to discuss their affairs. Nor could his volume have come to us more opportunely. One Tuscan epoch has just passed away; another, it seems, has begun; the long struggle described in this book appears about to be consummated. The matters discussed by Mr. Trollope, therefore, are of vivid present interest; and we shall do a service to the reader who desires to master an important European question, replete with intrinsic significance, to take in hand 'Tuscany in 1849 and in 1859.'

Mr. Trollope, doing his best to render his narrative attractive, distributes it into various sections. The first is a retrospect, reaching to the days when Giuseppe Giusti wrote "his tremendous lines" on the fallen fortunes of Italy and on the Emperor of Austria's coronation. These scathing lyrics were chanted in low tones far and wide through "The Land of the Dead." It had been proclaimed by strong Italian voices that "the human race is aware of being termed a herd"; and when the sixteenth Gregory died, in 1846, with all his illusions and pedantries, long years of secret ferment had prepared Italy for a patriotic movement. Tuscany occupied an unique position. For generations she had been regarded as the most prosperous and best governed state of the Peninsula; her people were not bitterly disaffected towards their sovereign; under the Leopoldine laws ecclesiastical influence, privileges, and immunities had been diminished; and the Duchy afforded a favourable contrast to the Roman Legations. The Tuscan, Mr. Trollope argues, was especially qualified to make these advances in civilization; he is not so superstitious as many of his neighbours; he eyes a priest more doubtfully; "the spirit of Boccaccio is essentially and intensely national, and yet lives among the people of the olive-clad hills." His character is drawn effectively, and not unjustly:—

"Sober, temperate, frugal, thrifty, yet not actively industrious,—readier with the tongue than with the hand,—rich in all those kindly and social virtues of the domestic sort, which make family ties close, social intercourse genial, and life pleasant, though deficient in the loftier and sterner virtues of truthfulness, trustworthiness, and integrity; tolerant to excess, and demanding unlimited tolerance from others; with the readiest sympathies for all the joys and sorrows of those around him; but void of moral indignation at their failings"—chari-

table, helpful, compassionate, cheerful and unflinching good tempered;—given to backbiting and calumny, but wholly avowed from those deeds of violence which make a marked feature of the Italian character as it is seen in other parts of the Peninsula,—speaking daggers, in short, but using none; easy-going, easy-loving, procrastinating, inaccurate in word, and act, and sadly deficient in energy; the Tuscan, especially of the humbler ranks of society, is yet a more civilised citizen than the inhabitant of any other Continental nation, and has capacities qualifying him for a rapid advance under circumstances more favourable than those which have as yet been offered to him."

This was the material to be worked upon. Tuscany groaned under no monstrous oppression; but her quick people caught the fever that spread from Rome, and ten years have scarcely effaced the disasters that ensued. There was a movement which brought down the weight of Austria; the Government and the public took opposite directions; a clandestine press grew; and the ominous year closed with an incident that showed how deeply the Austrian bayonet had wounded the Italian heart. It was resolved, in December, to celebrate the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa in 1746; bonfires blazed on the Apennines; the hills around Florence glittered by night with sedition beacons; fines, imprisonment, and the bastinado were resorted to vainly; and in 1847 a crisis was threatened in Tuscany; a deficient harvest heated men's blood, disturbances took place, and the people shouted for a National Guard. It was impossible to refuse, and a sovereign edict conceded the boon:—

"Infinite was the delight of the Florentines in their new toy. Processions, banners, music, shoutings, blessings, fraternizations, between towns people and country people, made up a day of 'Circenses,' which at least served as an excuse for throwing aside work for four-and-twenty hours. The culminating enthusiasm of the scene was reserved for the moment when the rejoicing citizens arrived in front of the Pitti Palace, and the Grand-Duke and his children came on the balcony to receive and return blessings and thanks."

Leopold the Second waved a national flag from his balcony and became the most popular of men; the marble heads of antique heroes that look down from their niches under the Uffizi Colonnades were crowned with chaplets; the favourite soldiers of the Civic Guard crossed swords and swore to defend the cause of Italy; it was evident that the Tuscans were going too far for their Grand-Duke and his Viennese advisers. Mr. Trollope hints that a collision was purposely brought about, as an excuse for violent repressive measures:—

"On the 25th of October, one Giorgio Battista Paolini, a sergeant or foreman (or whatever his proper designation might be) of sbirri, met an old man begging in the Via Maggio. Now, mendicancy is, by Tuscan law, the monopoly of the mendicant religious orders; though after Tuscan fashion, beggars of all sorts were and are in the habit of pursuing their vocation without any molestation. The sbirro, however, hungry for prey, and having nothing better to fix his teeth in, arrested the old man, not, as was asserted, without some measure of ill-usage. The beggarman shrieked as he was hauled through the streets as if he were being flayed alive; and the sbirro, with his victim, had not gone far before they met a knot of the new civic guard! These remonstrated with the officer, admonishing him to do his duty more gently. The sbirro replied with threats and abuse of the civic guard in general, saying, that 'sooner or later he should live to wash his hands in the blood of them.' This was the signal for an explosion of popular fury, which ran through the entire city in an instant like wildfire. The guard-houses of the sbirri were attacked, they were hunted from their hiding-places like rats by terriers; and the first serious service to the cause of law and order which the civic guard was

called on to perform, was to preserve the lives of these wretches from the popular fury; a service which they rendered effectually, though not without considerable difficulty. The people scoured the city, seizing and dragging off to prison all whom they suspected to be in connexion with the Buon Governo as spies or agents. The prison authorities received all as they were brought in; and as a measure of safety, locked them in for the nonce. In the house of the head gaoler, the long-disused machine of the guillotine was found by the people, and carried off to the dry bed of the Arno, where it was burnt, and its ashes scattered to the wind."

So passed the year 1847. The next was one of avowed hostilities, bloodless at first, but soon exasperated into actual war. Mr. Trollope sympathizes but little with the patriotic frenzy of the Florentines when they clamoured for arms, and for leave to march upon the frontier; the Austrians being then in full retreat. But concerning the Grand-Duke's complicity in their crusade, he has a dark story to repeat:—

"It is asserted, then, that a quantity of papers, correspondence chiefly, which had belonged to Radetzky, was purchased for a very considerable sum in Milan; that among these papers was a letter from the Grand-Duke to the Austrian general, telling him that he sent him twelve thousand 'canaille,' which he hoped he—the general—would rid him of. We shall see presently how the great Austrian commander executed this request, and the very considerable trouble the Florentine 'canaille' gave him in the performance of it. But if in truth their sovereign, while he was fooling their generous enthusiasts to the top of its bent, by crying 'Viva l'Italia costituzionale!' and pretending to be heart and soul in the liberal cause, was sending forth these poor youths, his subjects, with traitorous wishes and recommendations for their destruction—it would be difficult to find a parallel for the atrocity of the act even among the annals of Italian royalty."

The Battle of Curtatone and Montanara—"the Tuscan Thermopylae"—was in every respect a glorious one for the Italians. Less than 5,000 raw recruits, with a few small cannon, drawn to the field by post-horses and post-boys, held their ground gallantly for hours against twenty-eight Austrian battalions, twelve squadrons of cavalry, fifty-eight 12-pounder cannons, and five rocket-batteries. "These boys," said Radetzky, half irritably, half in admiration, "will make me lose half-a-day!"—

"The names of the slain were engraved, at the public cost, on tablets of bronze, which were affixed to the wall on either side of the high altar in the Church of St. Cross,—the celebrated and well-filled Pantheon of Tuscany. The records of martyrdoms are vivacious, and have a spell of might in them more potent than anything that the champion yet unmartyred can attain to."

The tenor of Mr. Trollope's view of Italian progress is hostile to the avowed Republican Party. His impeachment of their conduct savours somewhat of partizanship from the high seasoning of the invective; but the evidence is compactly put together, and, upon some points at least, leaves the question involved in very little doubt. The demagogues were in the streets, wielding their illegitimate and mischievous authority, preaching under the loggie of Florence, or brandishing arms in the piazzas of Leghorn. In the midst of this hubbub the Grand-Duke, in fear and weariness, retired to Siena, the birthplace of Popes, where he expected to find tranquillity:—

"But it was difficult in those days to find a spot in Italy which party divisions and hatreds had not invaded. A retrograde cabal soon began to gather together around the Prince at Siena. The jealousies, fears, and hatreds of the opposite party were aroused, and there was a danger of some outbreak of civil war once again in that grim old city, which had seen so much of such things in its hot-blooded younger day, though now its old age is

passed in the shadow of a death-like calm. A strange commotion, such as had not awakened the echoes that sleep between the lofty stone palace fronts of her narrow streets for the last three hundred years, began to stir at Siena."

So, at length, the ducal recluse ran away; the Revolution boiled over; its scum and froth deluged the cities of Tuscany; terror began to cloud the public mind; kaleidoscopic illusions mingled with the panic, when, suddenly, Novara was lost, and Italy was again Austrian. A few convulsive struggles ended the conflict. Thus much for Tuscany in 1849. Tuscany in 1859 has had the advantage of a long, incessant, bitter schooling. We quote a very interesting passage from Mr. Trollope's descriptive of a scene enacted in Florence shortly after the declaration of war between Austria and Piedmont:—

"There had been on the previous day a 'Tombola' in Florence. This Tombola is a sort of gambling game, of which the Florentines are very fond, and to which the paternal government has recourse when it needs for any special purpose to extract a little money from the pockets of its subjects. No more pernicious and deeply immoral mode of fostering the vices of a people, for the sake of the profit to be drawn from them can be imagined, than the lottery as it is worked by the governments of Italy. This Tombola is a modification of the lottery; and it is not without a stroke of poetical justice that we find it actively co-operating in the destruction of the government that patronized it. The game consists in the exposure upon a conspicuous board of certain numbers drawn at hazard; and the prizes are awarded by certain correspondencies of the numbers so shown, and others printed on cards purchased by the players previously. When such a combination occurs, the fortunate holder of the card is bound to shout 'Tombola,' on pain of forfeiting the prize accruing to him. The drawing takes place in the great Piazza, and a vast crowd is there assembled, under circumstances perfectly well adapted for a little quiet conversation between such—if such in Florence there can be supposed to be—as have matters more interesting to occupy them than the drawing of the Tombola. At this last Tombola ever to be drawn in all probability under the paternal auspices of the dynasty of Lorraine, there were a great number of such persons. It might also have been remarked, that a very considerable number,—more perhaps than usual on such occasions,—of military, were mixed with the citizens throughout the close-packed crowd in the vast square. And these military guests were not among the most attentive to the progress of the game. But the real game which they were there to play was making rapid progress the while. Up went the numbers on to the huge white board, and ever and anon came 'Tombola!' shouted from out the body of the crowd in some distant corner of the many-angled old square. Soldier and townsman were laying their heads together, understanding each other, and combining their plans the while; and when the officials swept up the government winnings at the end of the game, a large and important step had been made towards revolutionizing Tuscany."

Mr. Trollope pauses by the way to defend the Tuscan custom of drinking lemonade, concerning which the British tourist sometimes insignificantly sneers. His narrative from this point is an original and obviously authentic account of late events,—the Civic consultation in the Square of Barbano,—the hoisting of the tri-colour by the army,—the Grand-Duke's amazed vacillation,—the memorable Four Hours, of which the Marchese di Lijatiro became historian:—

"After the departure of the Marchese from the palace, which he left without any direct acceptance or rejection by the Grand-Duke of the terms proposed, and with the intimation that he should await his Highness's ulterior decisions; the scene within the palace has been made known to the outer public by very unsubstantial gossip only.

One trait is worth repeating, however, because it was at least '*si non vero, ben trovato*.' 'Why, this *canaille*,' the President Baldasseroni is reported to have exclaimed, '*questa canaglia*, demands our dismissal!!'—'Yes,' replied the French minister, drily; 'but it has not demanded your heads!'"

Lord Normanby is very roughly exposed by Mr. Trollope for his mis-statements of events arising out of the new Tuscan movement. Into details it is needless to enter. It is unnecessary, moreover, to dwell on the Grand Duke's atrocious plan for firing on the people; happily, his troops were not the myrmidons of a St. Arnaud, and Florence was rescued from that fearful conspiracy. Instead of washing the streets with blood, the Grand-Duke's army saw its master quit the capital, and rid Tuscany of his presence:—

"A very considerable crowd betook themselves to the Porta San Gallo, to see him well off on the road towards Austria. The popular leaders, fearing that the feeling of the people might manifest itself in some way calculated to cast a slur on a day thus far so truly 'glorious' and creditable to Florence, hastened thither at six o'clock—the hour at which the court carriages were to pass out on their path of self-imposed exile—in order to prevent any demonstration of the kind. But it was not needed. The people showed no inclination to insult the fallen. The carriages passed through the crowd in dead silence. It is true that not a hat was raised in token of sympathy or respect; but neither did voice or gesture express the reverse. The gorgeous Tuscan sunset was making the long line of windows in the facade of the Pitti Palace all a-blaze, as the carriages began to climb the Apennine on their northward way; and could it have been possible that an Imperial Archduke should have believed more in a nation's right, and less in Austrian bayonets, it might have struck Leopold, as he looked back on that lovely Val d'Arno he had lost, that he was looking on it for the last time."

The rest is known to all. But only from a careful perusal of Mr. Trollope's admirable volume can a thorough comprehension of late events in Tuscany be gained.

*The Poems of Milton; with an Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton.* By Thomas Keightley. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

ALTHOUGH but a few months have elapsed since we reviewed at full length Mr. Masson's "History of Milton and his Times," we are not sorry to have before us a new edition of the Poems, and a Life upon which conscientious labour has been bestowed. Yet on opening these volumes we are surprised that Milton's latest biographer should seem ignorant that the poet's relationship to Richard Milton has now been established beyond a doubt,—and still more that he should print the line in the Vacation Exercise,

Rivers, arise: whether thou be the son,

without the least apprehension of the search that has been made in the books of Christ College, and which has satisfactorily verified a surmise that the invocation was made to a fellow-student of Milton's of the name of Rivers.

In other respects the work appears likely to fulfil the author's aim, of making Milton better known and better understood,—of publishing an edition of the poems adapted not merely for the use of scholars and men of letters, but far more for the sake of the upper classes in schools, and, in fact, of readers of every degree of culture. Mr. Keightley claims attention to his chronological arrangement of the poems,—to the punctuation, which it was impossible for Milton, dependent as he mainly was upon transcribing, to heed,—and to the orthography, which he has in general modernized, with the exception of a few archaisms, such as "*soveran*," "*hight*," "*haralds*," &c., retained, the editor tells us, out of respect to Milton. Biographical

conciseness is a merit in Mr. Keightley. Milton's Life only occupies seventy-eight pages, thirty more being thought sufficient for notices of his friends and family. Controversy and documentary evidence are banished to appendices, and the progress of the story is not hindered. Excerpta of Milton's opinions on religion and government, critiques upon his metres and pauses, and an historical introduction to 'Paradise Lost,' complete the volume. Up to the period of Milton's entering his house in Aldersgate Street, and taking pupils, his present biographer presents no fact in a new light; but at this point he is met by a domestic difficulty:—"It has never seemed to enter into the mind of any of Milton's biographers," says he, "to inquire how he, a single young man, could have kept house with such a number of pupils. Neither Phillips nor Aubrey gives a hint on the subject; but the most probable and rational supposition would be, that he had engaged some pious and respectable matron to act as his housekeeper and manager, and relieve him from domestic cares." The period of this "probable supposition" is "some time early in 1640." When we arrive at the year 1654, Milton is "totally blind, with three little girls, the eldest not eight, the youngest not two years old, while his time was in a great measure engrossed by his public avocations." At this period, also, a domestic difficulty occurs to the biographer:—"It is strange," he repeats, "that it never seems to have entered into the mind of his nephew to inform us, or of his biographers to inquire, how he managed his domestic concerns under these circumstances. The most natural supposition would be, that he got some respectable matron to take the charge of his family; but we fear that the truth is, that he did not act so prudently, but, to the manifest injury of his daughters, did as well as he could with ordinary servants." This is a new and an ingenious view. On this supposition a second marriage is completely explained, and the charge of neglect urged against Milton with regard to his daughters triumphantly answered. The poet "grew weary of this unpleasant mode of life," and "perhaps, was anxious to give his daughters the advantage of a mother's care,"—hence, Catherine Woodcock became the second Mrs. Milton.

The third marriage is accounted for, not by the "natural supposition" of "a respectable and pious matron" or "a wealthy widow," Milton, in his 'Apology for Smectynnuus,' having expressed himself unfavourably to this resource, but in consequence of the domestic incapacity of his daughters. "It may seem strange that Milton, who had remained now for eight years a widower, and whose eldest daughter Anne must have been nearly eighteen years of age,—and, therefore, it might be supposed, capable of managing his house, and giving him, with the aid of her sister Mary, now sixteen, the attention which he required in his helpless condition,—should have thought of marrying again. But it appears to have been the conduct of these very daughters that induced him to do so." All that "appears" is from the deposition of an "ordinary servant," one Elizabeth Fisher. This domestic deposed that—

"The deceased declared to this respondent that, a little before hee was married to Elizabeth Milton, his now relict, a former maid-servant of his told Mary, one of the deceased's daughters, and one of the ministrants, that shee heard the deceased was to be married, to which the said Mary replied to the said maid-servant, that that was noe news to heare of his wedding, but if shee could heare of his death that was something: and further told this respondent, that all his said children did combine together and counsel his maid-servant to cheat him, the deceased, in her marketings, and



that his said children had made away some of his bookes, and would have sold the rest of his bookes to the dunghill women; or hee, the said deceased, spoke words to this respondent to the selfe-same effect and purpose: that this respondent knoweth not what frequenters of the church, or what good lives, the parties ministrant or either of them are, *et aliter necit.*"

Of Milton's domestic habits, his biographer says:—

"At his meals he never took much of wine or any other fermented liquor, and he was not fastidious in his food; yet his taste seems to have been delicate and refined like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of an agreeable flavour. In his early years he used to sit up late at his studies, and perhaps he continued this practice while his sight was good; but in his latter years he retired every night at nine o'clock, and lay till four in summer, till five in winter, and if not disposed then to rise, he had some one to sit at his bedside and read to him. When he rose he had a chapter of the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then, with of course the intervention of breakfast, studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generally in a chair, in which he used to swing himself, and afterwards played on the organ or the bass-viol, and either sang himself or made his wife sing, who, as he said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies till six, from which hour till eight he conversed with those who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked a pipe of tobacco, and drank a glass of water, after which he retired to rest. \* \* \* Like many other poets Milton found the stillness, warmth, and recumbency of bed favourable to composition; and his wife said that before rising of a morning, he often dictated to her twenty or thirty verses. A favourite position of his when dictating his verses, we are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm of his chair. His wife related that he used to compose chiefly in the winter, which account is confirmed by the following passage in his life by Phillips:—"There is a remarkable passage in the composition of *Paradise Lost* which I have a particular occasion to remember; for, whereas I had the perusal of it from the very beginning, for some years, as I went from time to time to visit him, in a parcel of ten, twenty, or thirty verses at a time, which being written by whatever hand came next, might possibly want correction as to the orthography and pointing; having, as the summer came on, not being shown any for a considerable while, and desiring to know the reason thereof, was answered that "his veins never happily flowed but from the autumnal equinox to the vernal, and that whatever he attempted [at other times] was never to his satisfaction, though he courted his fancy never so much;" so that in all the years he was about this poem, he may be said to have spent but half his time therein." Milton's conversation is stated to have been of a very agreeable nature. His daughter Deborah said that he was "delightful company, the life of the conversation, and that on account of a flow of subject, and an unaffected cheerfulness and civility." Richardson, to whom we are indebted for the preservation of this testimony, adds that "he had a gravity in his temper, not melancholy, or not till the latter part of his life, not sour, not morose or ill-natured, but a certain severity of mind; a mind not condescending to little things."

Of his income we know little. The Latin Secretaryship brought him in nearly 300*l.* a year for the first few years; he had the house in Bread Street; and he received money for the copyright of '*Paradise Lost*.' Then he lost 2,000*l.* by placing it in the hands of a money-scavenger; and at the Restoration, 60*l.* a year out of the lands of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; so that, at his death, his property did not exceed 1,500*l.*, including the produce of his library—a great part of which is said to have been disposed of before his death.

Two passages may serve to illustrate Mr. Keightley's criticism:—

"The following passage in this poem long perplexed the critics:—

Or whether thou, to our moist woods denied,  
Sleepest by the fable of Bellerus old,  
Where the great Vision of the guarded Mount  
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold.

At length Warton threw light on this, as on many other obscure places. He showed that the place called by the poet 'the fable of Bellerus old' was St. Michael's Mount, at the Land's End, in Cornwall, anciently named Bellerium, from which the poet formed the name Bellerus, as that of one of the fabulous old giants who, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, possessed Britain in times of old. He further adds, that, beside his celebrated apparition on Mount Gargano, in Italy, the archangel Michael had appeared on various other eminences, among others on this in Cornwall, thence named from him. Warton describes St. Michael's Mount as a steep rock in Mount's Bay, accessible from the land at low water. On its summit stood a monastery, founded before the time of Edward the Confessor, with which was connected a fortress. A stone lantern in one of the angles of the tower of the church is called St. Michael's chair; but this is not the original chair of which Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, says, 'a little without the castle there is a bad seat in a craggy place, called St. Michael's chair.' Warton further quotes William of Worcester (A.D. 1490), who, in speaking of this place, says, there was an 'apparitio Sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba antea vocato Le Hore Rock in the Wode'; which Hoar Rock, he says, is the Mount, which, according to Drayton and Carew, was anciently covered with thick wood. There is still, he adds, a tradition that a vision of St. Michael, seated on this crag, appeared to some hermits, which gave occasion to the building of the monastery. The 'great vision,' then, he concludes justly, is St. Michael, termed Angel v. 163; and the Mount, he says, is styled *guarded* on account of the fortress. We however rather think that in the poet's view, St. Michael himself, whom he represents looking out over the sea, kept watch and ward on the Mount. So far was Warton able to advance, but 'Namancos and Bayona's hold' remained inaccessible to him. At length, in 1800, a writer in the *Monthly Magazine* conjectured that Namancos must have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coast of Catalonia, and that Milton had given a Spanish termination to the word. 'I am aware,' he adds, 'that this place is on the opposite side to Bayona; but let it be remembered that they are no common eyes that look upon the scene; they are no less than those of an archangel.' Dunster adopts this opinion, only adding that it was the French Bayonne, and not the Spanish Bayona that was meant, as 'Milton scarcely meant to make his archangel look two ways at once.' Todd thought that Milton had adopted the orthography Namancos from some romance. Finally, a literary friend of Mr. Todd's happening to be turning over Mercator's Atlas, met the very word Namancos. In the map of Galicia in that Atlas, and in the peninsula of Cape Finisterre, we find, about the site of the present Mujio, 'Namancos T.' i. e., Turris. Bayona lies south of this, a little to the north of the Minho, and it was used, Mercator says, by the English merchants as a staple for their woollen cloths, whence probably its name was more familiar in Milton's time than it is now, and better known than perhaps any other name in the part of Galicia opposite the Land's End, except The Groine (*Coruña*), which was not a very poetic term. As Mercator's Atlas was a common book, he may have supposed the name Namancos to be generally known to persons of education."

The second refers to his rhymes:—

"In all Milton's verses the rhymes are as exact as in the French and Italian languages. This however is not peculiar to him; it was the case with perhaps all our poets anterior to Waller and Cowley. Thus in the whole of the Faery Queen there are not so many bad rhymes as in Pope. Indeed, Spenser went to a most reprehensible length in this respect, making his words always rhyme to the eye as well as to the ear; and by a strange sort of superstition, that barbarous, repulsive, and capri-

cious system of orthography has been preserved to the present day by the editors and publishers of his poems. We cannot understand why his orthographic vagaries should be held so sacred, while the text of all other works of the time, the Bible included, has been reduced to the modern form; and we feel quite sure that if the same were done with the Faery Queen, carefully however preserving the rhymes, that the number of its readers would be very much augmented. But it should be done with great judgment and caution. Our old poets, to effect this accuracy of rhyme, employed various forms of the same word. Thus, for example, when *shew*—which we look on as the original form—was to rhyme with *grew*, *view*, etc., they retained and pronounced *shew*, but if with *low*, *grow*, etc., they wrote and pronounced *show*. In like manner, they had *strew* *strow*, *shrew* *shrow*, *grove* *greave*, *lose* *lese*, *hair* *hear*, etc. Then, again, from the commutability of *ä* and *é*,—as we pronounce *Berkshire*, *clerk*, etc., *Barkshire*, *clark*, etc.,—if *desert*, for instance, was to rhyme with *art*, *heart*, they pronounced it *desart*. The same was the case with *è* and *i*: yet rimed with *bit*, *fit*, etc. So also are, riming with *care*, *rare*, etc., was pronounced like them; and *have*, like *cave*, *rave*, etc.; its invariable sound, by the way, at the end of a verse. *Taste*, *chaste*, *waste*, when riming with *fast*, *last*, etc., were pronounced like them. This however we believe to have been their usual sound at the time. We may thus see how our old poets were able to have exact rhymes, without being under the necessity of abstaining from the use of a number of important and valuable words. In Waller however and his successors we find not only such words as the elder poets made to rhyme together in this manner continued as good rhymes after the pronunciation had become fixed, but many words used in accord which those poets had never so employed. Thus Waller makes *ear*, *fear*, *dear*, *sea*, etc., rhyme with *care*, *air*, *fair*, *hair*, *prey*, *obey*, etc.; *throve*, *grove*, *know*, *throne*, etc., with *bough*, *now*, *down*, *crown*, etc.; *do*, *you*, etc., with *know*, *once*, etc., Pope, beside many of these, has *face*, *glass*; *grace*, *brass*; *vain*, *man*; *make*, *back*; *most*, *placed*; *com*, *pare*, *war*, etc. This licence we hold to be inexcusable, for there should be some similarity of sound."

We cannot enter into a discussion upon the Essays, which are careful and suggestive.

*The Mineral Springs of Vichy.* By Dr. Granville. (Churchill.)

Five years ago Vichy, lost in its little nook on the banks of the Allier, and two hundred and fifty miles distant from Paris, was comparatively unknown to the outside world. Now it is the fashionable spa for all the Parisians who do not rush after the Empress to the perforated rocks of Biarritz, or cross the Rhine for Baden-Baden, or the various Brunnen of Nassau. English and Americans gather there in crowds, gregarious and solitary, national and individual, as usual. You see them virtuously and vigorously doing all that has to be done—drinking their prescribed doses, visiting every chateau in the neighbourhood, and under pain of being classed among the *crétins* if they do not, specially getting themselves well upon the historical and scenic points of Randan, rich in Orleanist associations and magnificent woods. From May to September, but chiefly in July and August, Vichy becomes a miniature Paris, and its grand walks and alleys seem as if they had been transported bodily from the Champs Elysées. Lions and lionesses—to adopt the phraseology of the day—herd there to neutralize their ten months' course of chablis and champagne in bi-carbonate of soda. Bi-carbonate of soda is, for the time, the panacea for all their ills, including even the ill of luxury and idleness. They bathe in bi-carbonate of soda, they drink it, they eat it, they smell it, they become saturated with it, till they are alkaline throughout; and thus, having combined fashion with health,

and amusement with medical regimen, they flutter back to their beloved Paris, there to restore their blood to its former condition of aridity, and thus qualify themselves as patients of Dr. Barthez and Vichy next season.

Vichy is a pleasant place during the season. Since the present company of shareholders undertook the management and development of its various resources, it has been made one of the brightest and gayest of the European spas. Anyhow, it has become the fashion; or, perhaps, may be taken as cause and effect together. It was Madame Adelaide, however, who first brought Vichy into the notice of polite French society; but it was not until the formation of a company of shareholders by a decree of the Emperor—whom Dr. Granville calls Him, with an initial capital—that its various capabilities were fully developed. Since then Vichy has become a reigning institution; and Vichy waters, Vichy pastilles, Vichy baths, and even Vichy barley-sugar, rank among the summer necessities of a well-ordered Parisian life.

Many medical men of note have written on the composition and therapeutic properties of the waters; but Dr. Granville is, we believe, the first English practitioner who has lent his aid for the same purpose. We regret that we cannot say much for his book. It is mixed up with too much purely professional and scientific matter to be a general guide-book lying on drawing-room tables and in the reach of young people, besides being at times offensively and unnecessarily coarse; and it is diluted with far too much flippancy and irrelevant twaddle to be accepted by the medical profession as a grave and scientific exposition of what properly relates only to itself. It has the fatal defect of addressing itself to no audience, because it contains matter unsuitable or improper for almost every class. Women and young people cannot read it with pleasure or profit because of its coarseness; scientific men will reject it because of its flippancy; while no one who values good English, and properly abhors bad French, can get through half-a-dozen pages with patience. It is crammed full of bad French; very bad, indeed, at times; and interlarded all over with French words and phrases, something in the style of a Rosa-Matilda novel. Though a medical man, the author cannot condescend to say "feverishness," which every one would understand, but must use *feverette* instead, which has no significance to any one who has not been under French medical care. All through it is the same. *Fritures, fromage, viandes noires, légumes secs, the archet* of the band-leader, and a host more of the like affectations, are scattered through the pages, quite unnecessarily, and where honest English words would have done far better; besides which there are long extracts with the accents left out, the verbs in a queer state of dislocation, prepositions forgotten, and pronouns non-existing, and all the usual mistakes of foreigners who know a language more by ear than by eye. Indeed, the whole of the writing may be characterized as slipshod, and in bad taste. Speaking of the Lucerne costume, Dr. Granville says "it is pretty and coquettish; it locates the bosom in a prominent yet easy position, decorating it with a coloured chemisette up to the throat, and supporting it by a low busk in front, of a dark or blue colour." And it is in the following turgid language that he describes that grand and simple monument of the Helvetian Lion, the quiet dignity and majesty of which ought to have better inspired him:—

"Hence, here as I sit opposite a huge sandstone rock, cleft in twain, emerging from the surface of a verdure-clad hillock, surrounded by trees, and

with a murmuring stream by its side that falls into a basin at its base—I am reminded by one grand and simple figure, of a whole episode in the early part of the bloody tragedy of the great French Revolution. The chisel of Thorwaldsen on the suggested idea of the Swiss General Pfyffer, carving out of this opportune monolith a gigantic lion measuring 28 feet by 18, lays it prostrate under the infliction of a deadly wound, and by the broken spear, the Helvetic shield erect, and the fleur-de-lys, which it vainly strove to defend, placed under its paws, the whole great fact of the Swiss Guards falling in defence of the sovereign they had sworn to protect, is told at once in unmistakable language. *Helvetiorum fidei et virtuti* is an inscription well deserved. This is the great lion of Luzern."

Then there is a little sentiment at Schweinfurt about Olympia Morata and Mr. Trollope; a stagey allusion to Garibaldi anent William Tell; Dr. Angus Smith's beautiful and ingenious experiment, on the respective purity of various atmospheres, is dragged in by main force, but without mentioning the experimenter's name; and, after being "perfectly *navré*" at the sight of the misery of the Lyonnese silk-weavers, we have a whole bill of fare in mingled French and English, but which, what it pleases Dr. Granville to call a simple *gouté* (*sic*), reads to us very like a sumptuous dinner. The sentimentality which is *navré* at the poverty of the working classes on the one side, while registering the good things devoured at a "buffet of the *première classe*" on the other, is generally of that convenient kind for which a little outside expression is quite enough. But it is unwise to run the risk of superficiality, which this mere "lip-service" must inevitably bring with it. A medical man especially ought to guard against giving the public such an impression of himself. On the whole, 'The Mineral Springs of Vichy' is a disagreeable book, and trashy as well as disagreeable; but the subject may, perhaps, float it into a little notice, and those who would not care to read of Dr. Granville's luncheons or emotions, may be glad to know which are the best hotels at Vichy, and what diseases its waters are supposed to cure.

*The Odes of Horace Literally Translated into English Verse, with Notes.* By Henry George Robinson. Vol. II. Part II. (Longman & Co.)

THIS is the concluding portion of a translation which has sufficient definiteness of character and skill of execution to have won its author a respectable place in Horatian literature. Mr. Robinson stands half-way between those who, like Mr. Newman, aim at a rigid reproduction of the text, and those who, like Lord Ravensworth, paraphrase it freely. He endeavours in every case to be faithful to the poet's meaning, and as concise as possible; but he adopts rhyme, and he cherishes fluency of expression. No man can be completely successful in a labour so difficult and so peculiar; but what he does achieve deserves a generous recognition.

We have in this volume the Fourth Book of the Odes and the Epodes; for Mr. Robinson, of course, complies with the established arrangement—though it is well known that it does not represent the order of production—of Horace's lyrics. The Fourth Book, according to the ancient tradition, was composed in compliance with a suggestion of the Emperor Augustus, after Horace had ceased spontaneously to indulge in lyrical production. But if he had lost the passion, he had not lost the art, and some of his finest pieces occur in this book. We give Mr. Robinson's version of the "Quem tu, Melpomene"; and it is applying a severe standard to him when we remember how admirably it has been done by Atterbury:—

Who'er thou once, with favouring eye,  
Dost at his birth, Melpomene, behold,  
Not Isthmian games shall magnify  
Him as a wrestler,—him no courser bold  
Shall draw in the Achaian car  
A conqueror,—nor him as chieftain, deck'd  
With Delian bay, shall feasts of war,  
Because the vaunted threats of kings he check'd,  
Show to the Capitol. But those  
Pure streams which thro' rich Tibur flow along,  
And the groves' foliage close,  
Him shall ennoble for Æolian song.  
The sons of Rome, the cities' queen,  
Me have deem'd worthy to be rank'd among  
Her graceful poets' choir serene,  
And now far less by envy's tooth I'm stung.  
O thou who tun'st, Pierian Muse,  
The dulcet murmurings of the golden shell;  
O thou who canst at will infuse  
Into mute fish the cygnet's dying knell!  
'Tis all thy gift, that passers by  
Me as the Roman lyric bard design,  
With pointed finger; nay that I  
Breathe song, and please—if please I do,—'tis thine.

This is close without being starved in expression,—the common failing of close rendering. The "him" is too frequently repeated for the pleasure of the ear; but we must express in English by the help of the pronoun what the Latins expressed through the inflexion of the noun. Mr. Robinson should reconsider the

*Et jam dente minis mordeor invito;*

his version of which we have put in italics. We know that he wants to avoid the redundancy of Atterbury's

And Envy now, or dead, or dumb,  
Forbears to blame what they admire;

—but how can a tooth sting?

It is a pity—coming to another great favourite of ours in Lib. IV., the "Ne forte credas interitura,"—that Mr. Robinson should have adopted such a galloping metre. Try two stanzas:—

Do not haply believe that the verses which I,  
Tho' born near the far-sounding Ænides, sing,  
Are destin'd to perish; which now I ally,  
By arts yet unknown, to the lyrical string.

No, no; if Meonian Homer retains  
The first place, are the Muses Pindaric unknown,  
The Cæan laments, and Æleus' bold strains,  
And those of Stesichorus, graver in tone?

This is not the congenial music for an original whose beauty is so quiet and pensive. That of Pope's "imitation" is more suitable:—

Though daring Milton sits sublime,  
In Spenser native muses play,  
Nor yet shall Waller yield to time,  
Nor pensive Cowley's moral lay.

Mr. Robinson catches the pleasant sprightliness of the "Est mihi nonum" (IV., 11). But "lots of ivy" for *hederæ vis multa* is a cockneyism which we cannot pardon in so accomplished a scholar. Mr. Robinson ought to expiate the fault by dining on stale red mullet, and putting garlic in his next dish of kid!

When we come to the Epodes, we are astounded at the boldness with which Mr. Robinson transfers the picturesque force of Nos. 9 and 12 to his pages. We must not quote them, we fear; but we shall make up for it by taking a few lines from our old friend, "Beatus ille," at whom so many translators have tried their hands, from Ben Jonson downwards:—

He both the forum shuns, and halls of pride,  
Where courtly citizens reside.  
And so he either weels his poplars high,  
With the vine's full-grown progeny,  
And, pruning with his hook the useless boughs,  
Room for more fertile ones allows;  
Or else in some sequester'd vale surveys  
His loving cattle wandering graze;  
Or his press'd honey in clean amphora hides,  
Or shears his flocks' enfeebled sides.  
Or from the fields when Autumn lifts his head,  
With mellow apples filleted,  
How he delights to pluck the grafted pear,  
And grapes that vie with purple there,  
Which thee, Priapus, and his boundaries' guard,  
Father Sylvanus, thee reward!  
Now 'neath some antique oak he joys to loll,  
Now on a grassy-matted knoll,  
Whilom from their high banks the waters rove,  
And birds are warbling in the grove;  
And springs in trickling rills a murmur keep,  
Inviting him to gentle sleep.

We have criticized Mr. Robinson freely; but it is because his book is worth criticizing.



He will take a permanent place among the lovers, admirers, and translators of the Venetian; a man for ever unrivalled in his own walk—a man whose head we delight to crown with all the laurels of poetry and all the roses of love!

*The Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.* By Thomas Lewin, Esq., M.A. (Longman & Co.)

WE were meditating so much of an account of this learned work as would put Mr. Lewin and Mr. Airy on the board before the reader, with a brief account of the state of the game, when Mr. Airy came forward in person, and rendered our project unnecessary. We hold the question by no means settled, but think it very possible that it is in course of settlement. In all such controversies as the present, involving collections of circumstances, there is a difficulty we never can get over, and which is never noticed. Each party says to the other, directly or by implication, —I cannot allow you any improbabilities: this is improbable, that is improbable. Now we observe that, in human affairs, nothing ever happens according to probability in all its parts; that is to say, a whole chain of events, each one more probable than its alternative, is the most improbable thing imaginable. But how to season an hypothesis with the probable amount of improbability is a very great difficulty. Mr. Frankenstein, who constructed a human being, made his separate limbs and features perfect: accordingly, when put together, they made the ugliest monster that ever was seen. Perhaps it would be the same thing with hypotheses whose separate parts have the greatest probabilities, if we knew the truth.

Mr. Airy has, on one point of interpretation, a very decided advantage over Mr. Lewin. Mr. Airy renders *proficiscitur* by *sets out for*; Mr. Lewin would have it *goes to*, including *arrives at*. Surely nothing is more common than that the established meaning of *proficisci* is to *set out*. We turn to a French and Latin dictionary, and find *partir*; to an Italian and Latin, and find *partirsi*. We look at a *Gradus*, and find for synonyms, *abire, discedo, exeo, vado, migro, tendo*: and the first example given shows that it is the word which a person in terror would use when the idea of setting out, of being off, no matter where, is in question.

Ille sonit terrore pavens, Proficiscere, dixit.

Nothing more than *setting out* can be claimed from *proficisci*, except when the context implies arrival.

We end by recommending those who are speculating upon the place where Louis Napoleon will land to divert their attention to the consideration of the spot where Caesar *did* land. For it is certain that Caesar *did*: it is not certain that Louis Napoleon *will*. The change will be a comfortable one for the disturbed spirits of those who cannot remember all the reasons which we have for confidence. Not that we wish by any means to deter any one from spurring the Government: full preparation for every emergency has often been forgotten in party contests. But as to other things, perhaps those who are unduly excited about the matter will take a little courage from a point which is well brought out by Mr. Lewin, whose book is a very valuable account of Caesar in his connexion with Britain, whatever may be thought of his views on controverted points. Caesar took very little by his two attempts at invasion; and there are circumstances which justify a strong suspicion that if we could have had the British accounts of the matter, we should have pronounced that Caesar was fairly beaten. The following is Mr. Lewin's summing up of this point:—

"I have now sketched the two Invasions of Britain by Caesar, and the little success of them is matter of surprise. In the first year, Caesar scarcely ventured a mile from the sea-shore. He had wholly miscalculated the strength of the enemy, and being destitute also of cavalry, he acted throughout, after his first landing, on the defensive. On the second occasion he attempted, at the head of three times the force, and a numerous body of cavalry, to retrieve his credit; but such was the obstinacy with which the Britons encountered him, that until the rebellion in his favour the Trinobantes he was reduced by the tactics of the enemy to the utmost straits. Even after the civil dissension which threw the Trinobantes and the clans which followed them into the arms of Caesar, Cassivelaun, with his charioteers, was master of the country except in the immediate neighbourhood of the legions. The Britons were no doubt far behind the Romans in discipline, and Cassivelaun may not have been a match for Caesar in strategy; yet the islanders displayed such an indomitable spirit, and Cassivelaun so much natural military genius, that Caesar was content to retire from the contest without any sensible advantage. The British general, instead of being led a captive to Rome, treated for peace on a footing of equality. Even the terms agreed upon in favour of Rome were probably never meant to be, and certainly never were, fulfilled. One thing is clear, that when Caesar quitted the island he left not a soul behind, and that for about 100 years afterwards the Britons were as free as if a Roman legion had never trod the soil. Caesar of course represents his exploits in the most favourable light, and would have us suppose that he succeeded in extorting hostages and imposing a tribute; but had the British Annals descended to us by the side of the Roman Commentaries, we might then have heard of the destruction of Caesar's cavalry by the Essedarii, the weakening of the legions by successful sallies against their rearguard, and the thinning of their ranks from exposure and privation, until at length the conqueror of Gaul was under the necessity of submitting to an ignominious peace. Even his own countrymen have done the Britons some justice, for Tacitus confesses that Caesar by his two campaigns made only the discovery of Britain, not the conquest of it; that although victorious in more than one fight, he had eventually been worsted and obliged to abandon the enterprise; that the Britons, in short, retained their freedom, and were never tributaries to Rome. Lucan even goes so far as to say that Caesar and his army had fairly shown their backs to the Britons; and Horace and Tibullus both treat the Britons as still unvanquished in their time. Strabo observes that Caesar made no great progress; and Dion Cassius tells us that Caesar was repulsed, and that he brought the war in Britain to a conclusion very little to his liking. This we can readily conceive, for the expense of constructing 800 vessels, and freighting them with a numerous army, must have been enormous; and what was there to show for it?—Caesar in Gaul, and Britain without a Roman!"

Mr. Lewin's book is really an account of Caesar's invasions over and above all that is controversial: for he quotes every passage on which he founds an assertion.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

*Acadia; or, a Month with the Blue Noses.* By Frederic S. Cozzens, &c. (New York, Derby & Jackson.)

*Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States.* By Julius Froebel. With numerous Illustrations. (Bentley.)

THE fact of the above being two books of American travel is the thread—a slight one—on which they are strung together;—Acadia and Acapulco being hardly further apart, nor more unlike in scenery, speech, manners, than Mr. Cozzens and M. Froebel seem to be. The former means to be sprightly, though also shrewd. A study of a Gazetteer, however,—

also some experience of the manner in which travelling companions can be worked up in magazine articles,—would enable any one adroit with the pen, and familiar with the sea-dictionary, to write,—no matter in what country,—a book concerning Acadia which should seem as real as this.

Quite the reverse is M. Froebel's book. His name makes us inquire if he be German, and the book warrants the supposition; for every one conversant with the 'Traveller's Library' must know how peculiar in character and excellence are books by German travellers; even when they do not set up for science, or go forth on "a mission," as the phrase is, to judge and to exhaust Art. A cheerful patience and comprehensiveness of curiosity distinguish them. Where we English (to offer a definition) select, they will see, and can retain, everything. We often question their speculations on cause and effect; we are rarely indisposed to accept their facts, if not able to accredit the feelings, recorded. German, or no German, however, M. Froebel has wrought a narrative of sundry commercial journeys into as interesting and varied a volume of travel as the world has lately been favoured with. So many among its five hundred and eighty-five pages have been folded down because containing matter worth notice,—as to make selection hard: the case being one where continuous narrative is out of the question. Here, however, is a bit of "wild Art," from the 6th chapter, new in itself, and affording a fair specimen of M. Froebel's style of description:—

"I spent the night in a house on the hacienda de San Jazinto. For the hospitality which I enjoyed at this place I paid a full equivalent to the fleas of the house, though, to speak the truth, they were neither more numerous nor more bloodthirsty than I have found them in some of the huts of the herdsmen of the Alps. The men with whom I passed the night at San Jazinto were nothing better, but they were more polite and animated than most European peasants would have been. Before going to bed, the company, sitting in front of the door of the house, amused themselves by telling stories, the obligation to contribute by this means to the general entertainment of the company passing round the circle. I have observed the same pastime amongst the herdsmen and muleteers of Mexico. In the present case the stories were all of one stamp. An Indian has a pretty wife, whom the priest tries to seduce. But the Indian is too sharp for the priest, and the latter is caught in a trap. 'Otro Indio'—another Indian!—was the call inviting the next in the circle to come forward with his narrative. A few days later I set out from Leon to visit the volcano of Telica. The village of Telica, at the foot of the mountain, is six or seven miles from the city. There I went to pass the night, take a guide and start very early in the morning to ascend the summit of the mountain. I had a letter to the curate, in whose house I found the necessary accommodations. It happened that I had an opportunity of spending the evening in a very interesting and instructive manner at this village. Its inhabitants, who are Indians, though perfect *ladinos*, i.e. thoroughly romanized, represented what is called 'un baile,' a ball, meaning, however, a play with songs and dances, a performance uniting the requisites of the drama, the opera, and the ballet. The piece was called 'El juramento ante Dios,' the oath before God. Its fable was this: a Moorish king and a Christian king are neighbours. After continued wars they make peace. The Christian had fallen into the hands of the Moor, but the latter is a noble, high-minded man, who becomes the friend of his captive enemy, and under a solemn oath a treaty of friendship and alliance is concluded between them. The Christian goes back to his kingdom. As soon, however, as he has arrived, he breaks his oath, treacherously attacks his neighbour and friend, and becomes his prisoner for the second time. Now the faithless neighbour it is expected will receive

the punishment of his perjury. But here the moral of the piece comes to light. The Christian succeeds in converting the heathen by arguing that even virtue without true faith is worthless. The Moor is baptized, amidst universal rejoicings, and with a solemn chorus, '*infánida gloria damos*,' which the old Indians executed in a masterly manner, the play ends. With the exception of the introduced part of a buffoon, the whole passes on and was performed in the most serious style. I am not well enough acquainted with Spanish literature to know whether this piece may not be the production of one of the more distinguished Spanish dramatists, changed so as to suit the intelligence of the Nicaraguan Indians. The metre was trochaical and the language noble and high-sounding, which, from the lips of Indian peasants, produced rather a comical effect, as in the case of the Christian king addressing his knights and lords as

Condes, duques y marqueses . . .

—The play was divided into several acts, marked by the performance of dances connected with the progress of the action. They were executed in a serious style by a slow movement of different figures to the music of a peculiar instrument called *marimba*. In its present structure, improved upon the old Indian design, this instrument is composed of twenty-five narrow steel plates of increasing length, laid side by side like the keys of a piano, and each of them resting on the open upper end of a wide vertical wooden tube. The length of these tubes increases in proportion to the length of the plates. Each tube, closed at its lower-end, has a side opening which, being made wider or narrower by a piece of wax, regulates the pitch of the sound produced by the steel plate on being struck with a small hammer constructed for the purpose. The whole is kept together by a wooden frame, and rests on a stick which the musician, who is in a sitting posture, keeps between his knees; while a strap, fixed on the frame, passes round his shoulders. To produce the music, he holds a little stick of elastic wood in each hand, and with them strikes the steel plates. For this purpose one of the sticks has one, the other two, leather buttons at its end, one of them thus forming a single, the other a double hammer. The two buttons of the latter are placed at such a distance that two keys can be touched at once. In the original Indian construction of the instrument the keys are made of wood instead of steel, and calabash shells, of different sizes are made use of instead of the wooden tubes. When, after the dramatic performance was over, the marimba-player observed the interest I took in his instrument, he felt induced to show himself as a virtuoso. With no less coquetry than could be exhibited by one of our lionized originals on the piano, he produced a *fantasia* on the marimba. By degrees his genius carried him away, till at last he fell into a kind of musical frenzy. His little sticks of elastic wood with their little buttons of leather moved quicker than the eye could follow. They flew from the left hand over the right and from the right over the left. Sometimes he would dwell upon an idea so as to give the hearer time to digest it, when suddenly a change came over the spirit of his dream, and following the impulse of a new conception, he rushed on to some unknown region of harmony. In this manner he continued, until, by a present which I made him, he was convinced of my satisfaction. The curate told me that a much more interesting *baile*, called '*La Conquista de America*,' was sometimes performed, in which Hernan Cortez and Montezuma appeared on the stage."

Here is something from a subsequent page, referring to another district, studied in another journey, which, while it confirms all that has been said on the insecurity of life and property in the kingdom of Mexico, and the cowardly negligence of the government, unwarned by the frequency of murder-crosses, "erected at not many hundred paces from the houses" of Chihuahua, also brings to light a national characteristic which M. Fröbel asserts has been overlooked:—

"Farther details of my narrative will bring to light the fearful condition of those portions of

Mexico which are exposed to these Indian marauders; and I will now mention only a few instances of the bravery of these greatly derided Mexicans, with which I became acquainted during my residence in Chihuahua. Gabriel Guzman, a herdsman on a neighbouring estate, with seven others, in order to protect their master's cattle, resisted a band of sixty-seven Comanches nine hours, instead of seeking their own safety in flight, as they might have done. All eight remained upon the ground, after having killed or mortally wounded a much larger number of the savages. Guzman and a Comanche were found grasping each other's hair, and each with the knife of his adversary in his body. This happened not very long before my arrival. Another of the same class, Jesus Dominguez, was my companion in several excursions, and was well known for daring as well as courage; I shall have to speak of him again, on my journey to the Sierra Madre. He had often been wounded, and was suffering, when I first saw him, from the effects of an arrow-wound near the spine. In order to recover for his master some valuable horses, which had been stolen by the Apaches, he, with several others, followed the thieves close to their haunts in the mountains. As the night approached, they could see the robbers in the distance. Dominguez, who, when a boy, had been for a long time a prisoner among the Apaches, took off his clothes, and assumed the appearance of a Comanche warrior. By a more direct path he got before the Apaches, and, as they approached with the horses, he sprang suddenly from behind a rock raising the Comanche war-whoop, shot down two of the Apaches, and so terrified the whole band, that, in the confusion, he not only succeeded in bringing away the stolen horses but some others also. For this heroic fulfilment of duty the men of this class often meet with base ingratitude. On another similar occasion Dominguez lost his own horse, it being shot from under him; but it never occurred to his master, a very rich man, to replace it. The miserable and cowardly selfishness of the higher classes, to whom in Mexico almost all the landed property belongs, is the cause of the wretched state into which the localities exposed to the Indians have fallen. There are certainly some few praiseworthy examples of courage and energy among the higher classes, but they are counterbalanced by deplorable examples of the reverse. Don Pedro Zuloga, belonging to one of the first families in Chihuahua, who, with others, had pursued a body of Indians who had ventured into the immediate neighbourhood of the town, fell, shamefully deserted by his companions, alive into the hands of the Indians, by whom he was hewn in pieces. Portions of his body were found afterwards in a small circuit, attached to the mezquite bushes. Many distinguished families in Northern Mexico bewail the loss of children stolen from them by the Indians. The following tale was related to me in Chihuahua by a member of the family concerned. Two sisters, ladies from Durango, lived each with a child—a boy and a girl—at the Rancho de la Tinaja, two leguas from the town. The neighbourhood was attacked by a band of Comanches, and the ladies, whose husbands were absent, sought refuge with their children in the town, but were seized by the Indians on the road. Just as this happened, one of the husbands approached, and, seeing his wife in the hands of one of these savages, fired both barrels of his gun at him, but missed; and was immediately speared by the Indian. The lady fortunately fainted, and the Indians, who were immediately pursued, fled, leaving her for dead. The other lady also escaped by a lucky chance. The band having ridden rapidly for some distance, came to a river, where they stopped. While the Indians bathed here, the stolen horses took to flight and were followed by those of the horde. The Indians hastened after them, and left the lady. They had now only the two children. The girl was sharp-witted; caressed the old Comanche, who held her before him on his saddle, and coaxed him till he let her go close to some inhabited place. But the boy, as his friends afterwards heard, resisted, and struck the Indian who carried him in the face. As a punishment they stripped him of his good clothes, and changed

them with those of a poor lad who had been carried off with him from the same estate, and who afterwards found his way home again. Thus, little Ramon Lopez remained alone in captivity, and nothing has since been heard of him, although his family promised a reward of 4,000 dollars to any one who could effect his recovery. I made known the circumstance and the reward in Texas and other localities bordering on the United States, but with little chance of success, as years had already elapsed. Should the lad still be living, he must have become a savage, and has probably won his first laurels as a robber, if not near his birthplace, yet with as much satisfaction as a real Comanche. It is generally asserted that boys captured from a civilized race, and brought up by the Indians, become more dangerous robbers and greater enemies to civilized existence than the Indians themselves."

Chapter the second of book the third (each book being devoted to a separate expedition) is full of interest, being the account of a waggon journey in Texas,—the waggons being freighted with property worth robbing. A piece of duty which preceded this was sufficiently hazardous, as will be seen:—

"The following day I was obliged to hire a boat, and in spite of a 'Norther' setting in, to cross the Bay of Matagorda, to convey a transport of Mexican dollars to the steam-boat 'Perseverance' lying at Indianola. This business was accompanied with various unpleasant circumstances. The boatman asked me, when we were in the middle of the bay, how I could have ventured to trust myself with so much money to strangers like him and his men; adding, that he would advise me not to try the same with just any boatmen on the Texan coast. The money was, in the Mexican fashion, sown into bags of undrest ox-hides, which, when dry, are as hard as bone, and thus form an extremely solid package. But the mice had nibbled the skins, so that the bright dollars were visible, of which three thousand were stowed in each bag. Any one might have easily enlarged the holes with his fingers, and filled his pockets. I had to be very watchful, and keep my eye on the bags; and I felt no little anxiety in thinking how the money was to reach in safety its destination at New Orleans. I afterwards heard that not a dollar was missing; a fact which will interest those who, in matters of property, consider American morals worse than European. No person would have been answerable for losses caused by bad packing. The violent wind also kept me in constant fear for the money; for the boat rocked about so, that I was afraid the money-bags standing on the deck might slide into the sea. The deck had no railing, but the boatman thought my fears unfounded. At the same time the violence and cold of the norther were so great that, with the little protection afforded by the boat, I should not have lived through the night on the water. On landing, I was so frozen as hardly to be able to walk. I went to a German inn, warmed myself with some tea, and went to bed. But scarcely had I fallen asleep, when I was awakened by a bright glare, and saw just before my windows a whole group of houses in flames. I was quickly in the road, where the norther blew so violently that my back was icy cold, whilst the skin of my face was scorched by the fire of the burning houses."

The above are passages, detached without method it will be seen, from this very interesting volume. If we could make room for twenty more out of the two hundred which could be found, we should hardly attract those whom the above sketches fail to invite, or who do not believe our word that the book seems to us trustworthy; because, while rich in matter, it is unaffected in manner—clearly written, without pretence at fine writing.

*Dissolving Views.* By Count M. G. de Wezele. (Bennett.)

THESE pages describe a journey from Königsberg to England. The author is obviously an enthusiast and a sympathizer with English

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institutions. When he proposed to visit us, beneath our canopy of clouds, his friends and acquaintances took alarm. They denounced the "insupportable" British climate, and they spoke of our national egotism,—a quality which, of course, is never developed either in France or Germany. Still, the Count Wczele resolved to tarry awhile in England. "I wished to measure my strength with those most patient men." So he set out upon his wanderings, generous in heart, picturesque in imagination, with Hope at the helm and Pleasure at the prow. Sometimes he writes like a novelist; at others, like the editor of a log-book. But he is invariably clear, artistic, and amusing. He approaches the armed heights of Chrystiansøe in the Baltic:—

"The red soldiers patrolling the fortress look, from a distance, like spiders of cochineal on a gigantic cactus. But what are they watching? They guard half-a-million of Eider geese, the property of the Danish Queen, nesting in the precipices of the rocks, cracks and tide-caves, in all the most inaccessible places. The gathering of the down of these privileged geese is attended with numerous dangers, but brings to the queen about 3,000*l.* annually,—every goose about three half-pence; hence they are honoured as were formerly their Roman sisters: no one is allowed to kill, disturb, or even calumniate them; they often alight upon the sentinels' shoulders, and though the poor soldier may be very hungry, which often happens in Denmark, yet he must not so much as look wistfully at Her Majesty's goose, however plump and tempting."

The "Dissolving Views" in Denmark are bright and varied. At Copenhagen the Count was admitted into the celebrated Conservatory of human heads:—

"Every species of the human race, from the beautiful Circassian to the anthropophagi of Malay, is here represented. Here is also a collection of heads of atrocious criminals, formed by the care of the Danish executioners. In this horrible assembly,—will not history avenge the dead?—I saw with indignation the head of Struens, the unfortunate admirer of the beautiful Queen Matilda."

Next, there was a living spectacle, a pageant of modern days, commemorating the acceptance of the Reformation by the Danish Church:—

"At ten o'clock the venerable King Christian VIII., wearing a general's uniform, appeared in the court-yard of his palace, Amalienborg, where the troops, with the clergy and civil authorities, were waiting for him. Attended by the principal officers of his court, he took his seat in a triumphal chariot, drawn by eight magnificent cream-coloured horses. This chariot seemed more ancient than the acceptance of the Augsburg Confession in Denmark; it looked like the chapel of Byzantium. The canopy rose high in the air, in the form of a dome, surmounted by a gigantic crown; the coach-box, like a tower, even higher still. The coachman dressed in a long red mantle, and wearing a three-cornered hat and white wig, held the reins only *pro forma*, every horse being led by an equerry dressed in scarlet, gold lace, and ostrich feathers. A numerous retinue of courtiers and generals on horseback surrounded the royal chariot; the worthy admirals cut a droll figure on horseback; the mariners, too, more accustomed to rule waves than horses, could not go a step without making people laugh, which was not in the programme. The Life Guards, viz., a battalion of grenadiers, gorgeous in scarlet and glittering in silver embroidery, and two squadrons of cuirassiers, mounted on black chargers, accompanied this retinue."

In this strain the Königsberg student proceeds until we follow him to the suburbs of London. He is at the top of Primrose Hill:—

"The sun goes down upon the Thames; thousands, nay myriads, of lights twinkle over the vast area embraced by the circuit of the town. Some

of these lights stopped, went out for a moment, re-appeared, and glanced here and there like *ignes fatui*. One of these drew near to the foot of the hill, stopped, listened for a moment, and, hearing me talking to myself, came up to me. It was not an *ignis fatuus*, but a lamp fastened to the belt of a tall, strong man, with an honest but stern cast of face, dressed in a long blue coat, on the collar of which were embroidered some letters and figures. I easily recognized in this blue-coated myrmidon a London policeman, and was not at all surprised at his addressing me thus:—"Good evening, sir. Pray what are you doing here so late, sir?"

—That policeman must have been a rarity; for he asked the stranger whether he had a headache. The stranger said, "No." He was only another Sterne, sentimentalizing. But Sterne "went mad," retorted the "tall, strong man, in a long blue coat." It was worth while to travel from the Albertine University to encounter so practical a moralist. We can assure the incredulous reader, however, that he may wander further than from Pregel to Thames without meeting with so unsophistical or genial a gossip as Count Wczele.

*An Autumn in Wales. Land and Lands-folk. Lays and Legends—[Ein Herbst in Wales, &c.]* By Julius Rodenberg. (Hanover, Carl Münder.)

Herr Rodenberg is among the latest of the foreign sketchers who have visited Wales, taken likenesses of the people, made views of the country, noted down the national airs, carried off the popular legends; and of the whole he has constructed a little book with a couple of hours' pleasant reading in it, for the amusement and edification of his compatriots.

The book is, in the proper sense of the word, an artistic book. Small as the volume is, and minute the pictures, a considerable portion of it is laid in for effect. It is like, but the picture is "loaded." The author's scenes, his people, his rendering of the one, and his adventures with the other, are, doubtless, all founded on fact, but he colours the former and re-groups the latter to please his fancy rather than to preserve fidelity to his originals. Of course, he has a quiet bit of sarcasm at our national "Gentleman." You are as sure to find a German traveller doing this, as German travellers tell you Englishmen are sure to be found chattering about Shakspeare. Well, both parties have excellent and inimitable objects to discuss. But when German, or other foreign writers describe our "Gentleman," or our "Miss," they might as well take the trouble to keep that correctness of portraiture and gait, which, even in caricature, gives the only real value to the picture. For our own parts, we were often in the same Welsh towns, or at the same castle-gates, at or about the same time as our wayfarer, and we can safely assert that we, in few places, beheld exactly the scenes which he describes exceedingly well, by the aid of close observation and a little warmth of imagination. We never saw the English "Gentleman" travelling in the valleys or on the hill-sides of Wales in full dress and white "chokers," like the operatic Milor in the 'Domino Noir.' There are few things so pleasant to encounter from Abergele to Caernarvon, or in any other favourite district in the travelling time, as an English man or men out for their month's freedom. They are, for the most part, *wholesome* to look at. Clean, indeed, as new pins, the dust seems to spare them because of their daily familiarity with the bath. But, as for dandyism in dress, they know nothing of it; while, for appropriateness of travelling costume and appointments they are unequalled. There are some exceptions, perhaps, to this rule, when,

among sensible Englishmen abroad, you occasionally come upon one or two in mountainous districts, who affect the native thing, dress like the hill-folk, clap a feather in their hats, walk with the swagger of a ballet brigand, and look like dreadful imbeciles. But these are exceptional cases, and even these rarely exist among native wayfarers within our own boundaries. Here, young travelling Englishmen do honour to the national character. They are light-heeled and light-hearted; the reserve that was a fashion, a precaution and a principle, in the days of their fathers and grandfathers, is unknown to them. On the hill-side, in the depths of the valleys, on flood or on fell, they acknowledge the force and value of the device—Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. All men they encounter are brothers; and as for "le spleen," which German and French authors suppose to be some dreadful disease afflicting the entire nation, our travelling countrymen do not know what it means. It is the sour and splenic visitors from other lands who fancy they can conceal their own defects of temper by accusing of ill-humour the people among whom they wayfare or sojourn. They are like the astute Scotsman who went into the huckster's shop and bought a pennyworth of brimstone—"for a friend outside!"

Of the English, in their travelling and excursionizing character, Herr Rodenberg's countrymen will have but an imperfect idea from this book. Still more imperfect will be the ideas they will gather from it of the Welsh people. The portraits of the latter are not, indeed, altogether unlike. They are, however, too often like those bad photographs, of which a large portion of the figure is terribly out of focus. Then, the author too frequently dresses up his characters before he makes them sit, and having limned them after his own dressing, letters them as actual transcripts from every-day life. We may cite, as an instance, his Welsh women, all of whom, young and old, figure in men's hats, as a never-failing *couvre-chef*. This was the case before bridges spanned the arms of the sea at Conway and Bangor, and when travellers were few on that route to Ireland. But since the era of bridges, fast mails, and express trains, the Principality has been annually so overrun by visitors from all other parts of the empire, that general fashion has swept over peculiar customs, and a man's hat on a Welsh woman's head, in North Wales, is as rare a thing as three hats on the uncumbered locks of a London Jew. When Herr Rodenberg was at Penrhyn that gay wedding was at hand which filled Bangor and the neighbourhood with hundreds of country folk from the villages miles and miles away. Among the crowds of women assembled, coming to and going from the ancient little capital, we saw but two who wore the once common hat; and throughout that festive day we neither saw a harp, nor heard a wail or a clash of joy from its melodious strings. Harps and hats are fast disappearing as national objects,—Welsh maidens now don small bonnets, and the harpers in Welsh villages have been ground out by Italian organ-boys, and sung into silence by Ethiopian serenaders. For the head-piece worn by the mother of Owen Tudor there is no longer especial reverence, and 'Ah hyd y nos' is not more familiar than 'Old Joe kicking up a hind and a fore.'

With all this, 'Ein Herbst in Wales,' with its mixture of imagination and reality, is an agreeable book. Its imaginative portions are neatly worked off, and its realities, if they contribute no new information to us, recall pleasant memories to the mind. To English students of German it may be recommended for the double merit of its graceful and intelligible style; a

duplex merit rarely found in German writers of these degenerate days.

*Some Memorials of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara.* (Bogworth & Harrison.)

WHEN the Authoress of these Memorials of the Duchess Renée was minded to write a book, she had the luck to light upon a good subject—one sufficiently familiar to general readers to appeal to their interest and curiosity to hear more, and which yet was so far undeveloped in its details as to possess the freshness of new ground. Such a combination of chances seldom offers. There was the brilliant, turbulent, picturesque, Italian civilization of the Middle Ages, the charm of which still dwells in the memory like "the light of setting suns"; there was Ferrara itself, celebrated even then as one of the most renowned cities of Italy for spectacles and pageants. There was the brilliant court, the resort of poets, scholars, and distinguished women—Clément Marôt, John Calvin, Vittoria Colonna, and others, whose names have not yet ceased to sound in our ears, whose brightness has not faded, though, like stars of smaller magnitude, they shine in clustered brilliancy, and the unlearned may require aid to enable them to distinguish each in his own house, dwelling apart. There was the Duke Hercules himself, the husband of the royal Renée, a prince of fine presence, grave speech, pleasant, splendid, magnanimous, "clement," the patron of letters, loving the arts, writing himself with elegance both prose and verse; a very paternal sovereign, as times went, introducing manufactures as well as founding museums, building palaces, and improving his cities. Something surely might have been made of him as the hero of the heroine; but he is only incidentally mentioned, and always with disparagement. Renée, too, the central figure of the book round whom such brilliant accessories are grouped,—she was the queen of all—a woman of great attainments, strong character, and many excellencies—the very type of a "great lady," when great ladies had something round them of the "divinity" which used to "hedge a king." She was the friend of Calvin, and of Clément Marôt; to her Antonio Brucioli inscribed his Italian translation of the Bible. She was, moreover, the mother of Tasso's Leonora. It is difficult to imagine any author failing to give some clear presentment of her to the reader, which should stamp her on his mind and give a distinct idea of Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara. Coming at this moment, the authoress was signally fortunate—we are all opening our ears to hear gladly anything about Italy—she had our sympathy bespoken, and paid in advance. With all these odds in her favour, the authoress has achieved a dull and indistinct book—a book that recalls the school Abridgments in which, two generations ago, school-girls were instructed in "History," save the mark!—These memorials of the Duchess Renée are wonderful in the success with which all interest, human and divine, has been cast out. Every incident is made of equal emphasis: whether it be Pope Paul the Third presenting the Duchess on the occasion of his visit with "a costly diamond in the form of a flower," or whether it be the Duchess's share in Fiesco's conspiracy, or the martyrdom of a reformer,—the authoress tells it in the same dull, monotonous tone. Speaking of the Pope's gift, she says, "Those to whom the concessions which expediency demands are the deepest of all humiliations can best imagine the feelings of the Duchess in submitting to be decorated by the hand that not a month before had signed the Bull which established the

Inquisition in Italy!" What Renée's share in Fiesco's conspiracy was, the author does not tell us; but of its result she says—"Its disastrous issue may have taught her to abstain in future from interference with political affairs beyond her own province!" Her remarks, when she ventures upon any, are exasperatingly common-place; the point of the moral always breaks in her hands, like a soft lead-pencil when cut with a blunt knife.

We should not imagine that the authoress had ever visited any of the places in which the scenes of her narrative are laid. There is an entire absence of all feeling of Italian life and manners. So far as any tinge of local colouring goes the book might have been composed at the bottom of a coal-pit, and the scenes laid in Greenland, or upon a set background of brown holland at any period of the Christian era! In fact, these historical memorials of the Duchess Renée are written on the model of a modern religious biography, which, as all readers know, is barren pasturage! The hearts of men were just then stirring at the trumpet tones of the Reformation, proclaiming "that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away." The Duchess Renée was the hope of the struggling Reformation in Italy; she was a convert to the "new faith," though she temporized and for a time relapsed under the pressure of marital supremacy, solitary confinement, and separation from her children; but her convictions were always Protestant. Calvin was at the pains to write many long epistles to her. He seems to have had a sincere respect and regard for her, and their correspondence was only terminated by death. Several of his letters to Renée, and of Renée's to him, are introduced; but still only a faint, confused idea is conveyed to the reader of those stirring times. As a specimen of the author's style and mode of dealing with her characters, we take the following estimate of Clément Marôt and Calvin—a sample at once of her mind and manner:—

"In 1535 John Calvin and Clément Marôt were both residents at Ferrara, the latter seeking a temporary shelter from the malice of his enemies, the former holding Christian intercourse with a princess whose reputation as a favourer of the 'new doctrines' had already reached France. Very different men they were, and posterity has faithfully discriminated between those who, at one period, seemed associated in behalf of the same great cause—the Poet and the Preacher of the Reformation. In spite of all calumny, the memory of Calvin lacks not abundant honour, whilst the dark shadow of moral reprobation rests upon the character of Clément Marôt. Yet the name of Marôt lives in the literature of his country as that of the 'Prince of Poets and the Poet of Princes,' nor does it tell lightly in his favour that he enjoyed the patronage of two such women as Marguerite of Navarre, and Renée of France. At the Court of Ferrara, to which he fled in 1535, he became at once the secretary and laureate of the Duchess, acquired the friendship of Calvin, and, apparently, swerved by these influences, gave some promise of better things. His eye was opened, at least in part, to the vision of truth, and his heart seemed almost won. \* \* But with all his fair seeming, Marôt, weighed in the balances, was at last 'found wanting.' It is but matter of regret that his name was ever connected with the sacred cause of the Reformation, and that Renée should have honoured one so undeserving, for he wanted what many like him in gifts of mind and graces of manner, and even in the transient exhibition of yet higher qualities, have wanted also—a fixed principle of duty. \* \* Marôt is always accused by Roman Catholic writers of having infected the Duchess with his religious opinions. The accomplished secretary, probably, made no secret of his views to the sympathizing audience which he found in the apartments of Renée. Then it was, doubtless, known for what cause he was an exile from

France, and the latest intelligence of the progress of the Reformation would be an interesting subject of conversation. In Calvin, however, the Duchess beheld a far worthier representative of that Reformation than she had found in the versatile Marôt, and from the important material of his discourse she derived solid nourishment for her capacious and inquiring intellect."

In this style of small twaddle the whole book is written. The vocation of the authoress is clearly *not* to write history, nor historical memoirs.

After the death of her husband, Duke Hercules, the Duchess threw off the apparent conformity which had only thinly veiled her Reformed opinions, and returned to France, where the Huguenots were become a formidable political party. Renée, however, did not meddle much in politics; her eldest daughter was married to the Duke of Guise (in whose murder Coligni was accused of complicity); the King was her nephew, and Catherine de' Medici was her intimate companion; for Renée was a great adept in art-magic and astrology. She and Catherine passed whole nights together in occult researches and mutual confidences on the hidden secrets of Nature. One would like to know more of a woman at once so exceptional and in so exceptional a position. Renée's study of astrology is a feature in her history which it would be worth while in a biographer to follow out; but, of course, the author does *not*. After a while (the author does not say when) Renée retired from court, and took up her abode at Montargis, a small fortified town on the Loire, distant about sixty miles from Paris, which had been assigned to her as compensation for other claims. It was a wild place, and the inhabitants very rude and turbulent; but Renée, as Dame de Montargis, was able to make it a city of refuge for the Huguenot women and children and ministers when they were in distress and obliged to flee before their enemies. Renée never forgot she was "*très grande et puissante dame*," and in some things resembled our English Selina, Countess of Huntingdon. Renée's preachers and their "*Prêche*" were the torment of the regular clergy, and there was great rejoicing when she took them and herself from court to a distance. Women are, and always have been, fond of hearing preachers—possibly because it is the one career relentlessly closed against them; and Renée kept her ministers in good order. Calvin was her chief spiritual director, and to him she was like a daughter. Her letters to him, though involved in style, are very interesting. Her life at Montargis, even in the unskilful hands of the author, contains indications of great interest, and throws incidental light on the condition of social life in those troublous times. When, in 1569, the women and children fled from the towns and villages in the country round Orleans, and took refuge from slaughter in Montargis, the jealousy of the prevailing Catholic party was roused, and a decree was sent to Renée obliging her to send the helpless refugees away, on pretence of plots against the King. Renée burst into tears, and told the envoy who brought the order, "that if she had on her chin what he had on his, she would kill him with her own hands as the messenger of death!" Obligated to obey, for she could not effectually resist the order, she sorrowfully sent away, in the month of September, 460 persons, most of them women and children. She furnished them with 150 waggons, 8 travelling coaches, and a great many horses, and trusty waggons, to follow with the baggage. In spite of Renée's precautions, this company had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the Catholic troops; but she had the comfort



of hearing that at last they reached *La Charité* safely. After this poor Renée had many private troubles of her own, as well as public ones. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been only one drop in the ocean. Massacres and conspiracies were always going on somewhere; but Renée was a heroine,—she did not die of her troubles, but bore them (when she could not master them) with a noble heart. She had earned her right to rest; and when her summons came, she died, piously and bravely, as she had lived, July 1575, aged sixty-five years.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The English Bible: according to the Authorized Version; newly divided into Paragraphs and Sections, with concise Introductions to the several Books, Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Sacred Scriptures; also, the most remarkable Variations of the Ancient MSS., and the chief Results of Modern Criticism. The New Testament.* (Allan.)—We can see no reason why the chief results of the best Biblical criticism should remain the exclusive property of the learned, and not rather be condensed and presented in a form generally accessible. Nor would this necessarily imply any interference with our Authorized Version. A paragraph Bible of convenient size and legible type, with marginal notes somewhat akin in character to those in J. H. Michaelis' excellent 'Biblia Hebraica,' but adapted to popular use, would exactly answer the purpose we have in view. Without the cumbersome form of a commentary, it would accomplish its principal objects. The arrangement of the text into proper sections and paragraphs would facilitate its understanding, while the most remarkable variations of MSS., amended translations, and even brief historical or critical notes, would find a place in the margin. To complete the usefulness of such a work, each book should be prefaced by a short introduction, and each section by a heading or summary to indicate its principal contents. The latter seems especially necessary in the intricate argumentation of the Pauline Epistles. The plan which we have just sketched is that pursued in the handsome and convenient edition of the New Testament before us. With considerable industry and some learning Mr. Blackader has selected from different commentaries above 5,000 marginal notes, marked MS. variations, and by prefixing numerals to the various sections in the Gospels, endeavoured to indicate the chronological succession of the events there recorded. If he has not quite succeeded in the execution of this comprehensive plan, his labours at least deserve acknowledgment, and may, we hope, undergo gradual improvement. Our chief objection lies to the selection of the notes, which has not been happy, and to the summaries of sections, which are meagre, and often very unsatisfactory, especially in the Epistles, where discernment and accuracy were most called for. We express no opinion about the chronological arrangement of the Gospels, as on this point every interpreter may fairly be allowed to entertain views of his own, provided he does not expect others implicitly to adopt his scheme. But we are not sure that we always understand the principle on which the typographical arrangements have been made. Why, for example, are the first twelve chapters of the Epistle to the Romans printed differently from the other Epistles? We will not multiply exceptions. They are certainly not intended to discourage Mr. Blackader from continuing and completing the work upon which he has entered. Even the volume before us shows that he possesses sufficient energy and perseverance—with a little more care, labour, and, perhaps, the aid of other Biblical scholars—to bring to a successful issue what we regard as a highly important and useful undertaking.

*Precepts for the Preservation of Health, Life, and Happiness, Medical and Moral.* By Clement Carlyon, M.D. (Whittaker & Co.)—More than twenty years since Dr. Carlyon published the first of four volumes, entitled 'Early Years and Late

Reflections.' It met with no unfavourable acceptance, and contributed some anecdotes to the current gossip of society. This new work is designed as a supplementary publication. It is a disquisition, for the most part, on temperance, the memoir of Cornaro being added in all its tediousness. Dr. Carlyon is discursive and genial, although some of his topics to unprofessional readers may appear a little repulsive. That upon which he principally insists is the capacity of men, with careful treatment of themselves, to attain an extreme old age. He cites Blumenbach, who died at eighty-eight, with his faculties unimpaired,—Parr, who saw through a century and a half,—Raule, who was carried off at a hundred, by influenza,—and Dr. Fowler, now in his ninety-fourth year. On the other hand, he quotes the names of huge gluttons—of Paganini conspicuously. Half medical, half moral, the writer's loquacity is pleasant and instructive. It is talk, learned and simple—nothing more nor less.

*Marco Griffi, the Italian Patriot.* By Mrs. Webb. (Bentley.)—The tale of Marco Griffi is terribly conversational. It opens with a most prosaic and fatiguing colloquy between Mr. Aubrey and his wife, who, with their faces to the audience, state to one another, at enormous length, the main facts regarding themselves, their families, their prospects, and their religion. It then flows on, limpid and tepid, until a shower of orange-blossoms descends upon the stage,—everybody being sacredly satisfied with the proceedings of everybody else, unless we except, perhaps, the conventionalized monk, who dies at the right moment, ejaculating *Pax vobiscum*. The story is weak and commonplace, though it is neatly and fluently written.

*The Italian War, 1848, 1849, and the Last Italian Poet.* By the late Henry Lushington. With a Biographical Preface by G. S. Venables. (Macmillan & Co.)—This volume is fitted for family and friendly, rather than for public, circulation. It contains the biography of an amiable and accomplished man, whose life of few events was somewhat prematurely closed, at Paris, in 1855,—with three essays on Italian topics, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*. The first is on the struggle of 1848 and 1849, the second is entitled 'The Defeat of Italy,' and the third is an account, very gracefully written and interesting, of Giuseppe Giusti, the Tuscan poet, whose lyrical satires have roused and warmed so many hearts. Mr. Lushington's critical views may be inferred from the circumstance that he ranked Dante next Shakespeare. We welcome this book as a pleasant memorial of a ripe and genial scholar.

*Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.* By Mrs. William Fison. (Longman & Co.)—A useful, well-timed, and well-executed manual. Mrs. Fison commences with a retrospect of English scientific progress, especially as connected with the establishment of learned Societies. Her second chapter is a particularly practical one—on the absolute value of scientific study in its relation to commerce, industry, and human life. Afterwards, she traces the History of the British Association, describes its operations and influence, explains its rules, and measures the field over which it has still to labour. Mrs. Fison was qualified to undertake the task, which she has meritoriously accomplished.

*A Manual of the Sub-Kingdom Protozoa.* By Joseph Reay Greene. (Longman & Co.)—This is a first volume of a series of scientific Manuals, devoted to experimental and natural science. It embraces but a very small group of the animal kingdom, but what is done has been done well, and leads to the hope that this series will be a really valuable addition to our popular scientific literature. The group of animals described by Prof. Greene are the Protozoa, a portion of the animal kingdom formerly embraced in the class Radiata. This class is now split up, and the Protozoa, embracing the Rhizopoda, Sponges, and Infusorial animalcules form a group, the structure and functions of which are less known than any other in the animal kingdom. In describing these animals Prof. Greene has shown himself perfectly conversant with the most recent observations on these animals, and although necessarily brief he has

given a very complete account of these lowly organisms. The text is illustrated with wood engravings, and a copious bibliography is supplied for the use of the more advanced student. Contemplating its use in schools and classes, a series of questions for examination are added, which will be found very useful for self-examination or the examination of classes. As this is a first volume, it contains a general introduction to the principles of zoology: in which the author, in a very short space, has expounded the leading principles and branches of zoological science. We feel confident that if the subsequent parts of this series are as well executed as the present, these Manuals will command the attention of all engaged in the study of natural science.

*Evenings at the Microscope; or, Researches among the Minuter Organs and Forms of Animal Life.* By Philip Henry Gosse. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—Why the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has published Mr. Gosse's book, we are at a loss to discover. It might have been written, for aught we see, by a heathen philosopher, and we think it somewhat unfair of a Society to beat up for subscriptions for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and then to spend them in outbidding Mr. Van Voorst, or some other publisher, for the services of Mr. Gosse. We should have thought that 'Omphalos' would have been more in their way; be that as it may, we are glad to find that the heaven of that remarkable work has not crept into the pages of this book. Mr. Gosse is a pleasant writer, an expert at the microscope, well acquainted with the minute structure of animals and plants, and here in these pages he has endeavoured to make 'Evenings at the Microscope' as pleasant to this generation as 'Evenings at Home' were to the last. We have no fault to find with Mr. Gosse's book. It is a pleasant introduction to the use of the microscope, and as such we recommend it to our readers.

*An Account of the Isle of Man, its Inhabitants, &c., with a Voyage to I-Columb-Kill.* By William Sacheverell, Esq., late Governor of Man, to which is added a Dissertation about the Mona of Cæsar by Tacitus, by Mr. Thomas Brown. Edited by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. (Douglas, printed for the Manx Society.)—The Manx tradition that the island was for many ages concealed by magical arts, with mists and vapours, so that it was not discovered until centuries after it should have been in the natural course of events, is typical of what passes for its early history. The great Mannan-Mac-Lear, and his successors, though a trifle more substantial than the early kings, who were created by Geoffrey of Monmouth, are a very misty and uncertain sort of people. The traditions and superstitions of the island also afford an ample field for interesting archaeological research, and a Manx Society was a necessary part of that great antiquarian machine which is now in operation in these islands, and from which we trust that many invaluable historic fabrics will in time be produced. The present is the first publication of this Society, and is a reproduction of a work of considerable interest, which is now scarce. It is edited with care and ability; and the list which is given of works suggested for publication, proves that the Society will not lack interesting matter for many years.

*Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis, ex originali. In Registro Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Clonensis asserato, nunc primum editus, cum Prefatione et Indicibus locupletissimis, Opera et Studio Richardi Caulfield, B.A. (Corcagæ, ex officina Georgii Nash.)*—An ancient Roll, long preserved in the Registry of the Diocese of Cloyne, is here given to the world, or, rather, to an elect one hundred, for the cover boasts that only one hundred copies are printed, or, to be still more correct, to such of the one hundred persons as shall accept and peruse the volume. It relates exclusively to the temporalities of the See, and is in part a rent-roll, and in part a record of legal transactions relating to the feudal tenure. It contains some entries bearing upon the ancient position of the Irish race; but on the whole we are of opinion that Richardus Caulfield and Georgius Nash exercised a wise discretion in printing only one hundred copies—whether another

course, still more wise, was not open to them may be doubted.

*The Fabric Rolls of York Minster, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents.* Vol. XXXV. (Durham, published for the Surtees Society.)—Mr. James Raine, the Secretary of the Surtees Society, who edits the present volume, tells us that Mr. Browne, the author of the well-known History of York Minster, was fortunate enough to discover the existence of this Fabric Roll. Perhaps industrious enough would have been the fairer expression, for we all know how the historic treasures in our chapter-houses and elsewhere, are allowed to lie neglected under the very noses of reverend and learned gentlemen who in their cathedral closes pass for perfect types of the first-class archeological navy—for indefatigable historic labourers. However, Mr. Browne found it, published extracts from it, and in great part based his History upon it, and the Surtees Society has wisely directed its publication in a more complete form. The document is of great interest, not only as bearing on the history of the noble church to which it relates, but as containing numerous illustrations of our general history. The documents in the Appendix are also well worthy of the perusal of the antiquary. In them we find, amongst other matters, a curious proof of the veneration long entertained for the memory of Henry the Sixth in the monition against showing respect for his image—we have abundant evidence of the dilapidated state into which many churches were allowed to fall, even in the good old ecclesiastical times—and we have the little peccadilloes of Johannes Holt, *histris vagabundus*, and many others, duly chronicled. The editor has thought it right to omit all entries concerning the immoralities of the clergy of the minster, as "it is a painful subject to dwell upon, and it can serve no good purpose to introduce it here." We think that these entries must be among the best illustrations of the times which these valuable papers afford, and, painful as the perusal might be, we think that our nerves would have stood the trial. The presentments and inventories in this collection may perhaps afford some hints to the clerical Malvolos of our day who love to walk in strange attire. On the whole, we have seldom met with a collection of more interesting papers than is here published. The papers are fairly edited, and the volume is a valuable addition to our archeological treasures.

*The Fenian Poems.* Edited by John O'Daly, Bryan O'Looney and John O'Donovan. (Dublin, printed for the Ossianic Society.)—The Ossianic Society has now existed for six years, and we are glad to find that it is thriving. Kindred Societies in the United States of America and in Australia have given substantial proofs of their interest in the undertaking, and a large increase in the number of members shows that their past labours are appreciated at home. The poems in the present volume are well worthy of publication, for from them an imaginative historian (and for very early times we must have imaginative historians) may bring out facts "as a weasel sucks eggs."

A volume of graceful boudoir poems, *Hore Poetica*, by Mrs. George Lenox-Conyngham (Longman & Co.), claims attention on account of its authoress's classical taste and faculty for lyrical rhythm. The verse is highly finished and musical. —*The Buried Titan: a Drama*, by Franklin Leitch (Hardwicke), approaches, in form and texture, more nearly to a Christmas pantomime, without the fun, than to aught else in the realm of the unburied. —Mr. Walter Tomlinson, in *Clouds and Light* (Hall & Co.), illustrates his imaginations in neat little etchings symbolically decorated. He has an ingenious fancy, but needs tuition in the use of pencil and pen.—High and sounding is the dramatic history, *Boadicea*, by Francis Barker (Jarrod & Sons), who bursts upon us with true dithyrambic magniloquence touching the great themes which "command his song."—Mr. J. W. King, who seems resolved to demonstrate the versatility of his literary ambition, makes a new appearance with *Ernest the Pilgrim: a Dramatic Poem* (Partridge & Co.), full of effort, virtuous sentiment, and public-spirited indignation.—Very local and not a little pleasant is a "book of poetry," intitled *The Land's End, Kynance Cove*, by John Harris (Heylin), the poet

having heretofore sung in the light of Davy's lamp, on the mountains, and wildly as the breeze on a moor. He is one to whom we may give encouragement.—Hymn-like and genial are *Songs for the Suffering*, by Thomas Davis, M.A., a Yorkshire clergyman (J. W. Parker & Son).—Far off, high in the empyrean, luscious and radiant, like the tail of a bird of paradise, is *Gemma of the Isles: a Lyrical Drama*, &c., by A. and L. (Saunders & Otley). It glitters with pretty pictures of jasper pillars fluted with gold, slabs of Indian ivory, amber from the Scandinavian seas, the moon's "white, faint infancy" lamps with azure flames, golden fretwork, and "a heaven of sweet faces." It is a poem, in fact, carved and painted after the ancient English provincial "precocious genius" fashion.—*Spell-Bound* is the title of "A Tale of Maclesfield Forest," by "Redgirdle, the Forest Fay" (Longman & Co.), whose versification ambles along smoothly, harmlessly, and ineffectually, through sundry romantic episodes, until it winds up amid a blaze of battle and a death inflicted by righteous vengeance.—*Poems*, by F. W. Wyon (Smith, Elder & Co.), contain vigorous thoughts on politics, war, hope, charity, memory, and other subjects,—the writer closing his political pean, palinode, invocation, or whatever else it should be termed, with the prophecy of some direful curfew that shall ring out the history of England:—

Shall steal upon the thine complaining air,  
And crack her mighty heart with full despair.

—*Holy Places, and other Poems*, by Rebecca Hey (Hatchard & Co.), are elegant, tender, devotional, and marked by traces of intellectual culture.—Mr. Richard Garnett's *Io in Egypt, with other Poems* (Bell & Daldy), is a volume full of quaint, luxurious, coloured fancy, with much scholarly intermixture and laborious painting of pictures in rich and bloomy words, such as the English language supplies more abundantly than any other.

Among new editions, Messrs. Hurst & Blackett have added to their "Standard Library" *Adam Graeme of Mosegrary*,—from Mr. Bentley we have Vols. III. and IV. of *The Naval History of Great Britain*, by Mr. W. James, —from Messrs. Longman & Co. *The Warden*, by Mr. Anthony Trollope, and *A Tale of Faith and Love*, revised by the Author of 'Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses,'—*The Comic Sketch-Book*, by John Poole, Esq. (Routledge & Co.).—Mr. Knight republishes two of Mrs. Gore's novels, *The Diamond and the Pearl*, and *Temptation and Atonement*.—From Messrs. Simpkin & Co. we have *Sketches of Scotland and the Scotch*, by Miss Sinclair, and Mr. Waterston's *Manual of Commerce*.—Mr. Bohn has added to his "Illustrated Library" *Paris and its Environs*, and *The Young Lady's Book*,—whilst Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. send us Mr. Wilkie Collins's *After Dark*, and Vol. IX. of *The Parent's Cabinet*.—Then we have *Speculations, Literary and Philosophic*, by Thomas De Quincey, (Hogg),—Mr. Cooper's novels, *The Spy*, *Wyandotté*, and *The Pioneers* (New York, Townshend),—*Giles's English Parsing*, remodelled by Margaret E. Darton (Hall, Virtue & Co.),—and *Religion and Geology, and its connected Sciences*, by Dr. Hitchcock (J. Blackwood).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]—NEW BIRTHDAY GIFT.—'THE BOYS' BIRTHDAY BOOK,' an entirely original work, written by Mrs. S. C. Hall, William Howitt, Augustus Mayhew, Thomas Miller, George Augustus Sala, William Brough, and Sutherland Edwards, forming a charming collection of Tales, Essays, and Narratives of Adventure, illustrated with 100 Engravings. It will be accepted with delight by boys of all ages, for it contains matter to please every taste, to amuse, and to interest. 'The Boys' Birthday Book' is elegantly bound in cloth, extra-gilt sides, back, and edges. Price 5s. As a new gift-book it possesses the highest merits, and is sure to be appreciated.—London: Routledge & Wright, 65, Paternoster Row; and all Booksellers.—N.B. Will be shortly ready, 'THE GIRLS' BIRTHDAY BOOK.'

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION. ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER 14.

A large and pleasant Meeting of the Members of the British Association began on Wednesday, at Aberdeen, under the immediate auspices of the Prince Consort, whose speech occupied the evening, and whose presence was rendered still more gracious by an invitation of the Members to an excursion and lunch at Balmoral during the week. The old Scottish loyalty broke out in the counties adjoining Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Two thousand tickets were speedily sold, and by Tuesday morning every available nook in the Music Hall being filled, the sale of Associate tickets had to be stopped. Here was a flush of prosperity! The local arrangements were admirable,—reviving dreams of that old Scottish hospitality so amusingly celebrated by Ben Jonson and Taylor the Water Poet. The Clubs and News-Rooms were generally thrown open to the scientific visitors. Non-resident Members of the Association got admission to the Northern Club, and the Union Club, Market Street, without the forms of introduction. The Committees of the Athenæum News Rooms and of the News Rooms, Corn Exchange, opened their rooms to all Members of the Association, on producing their tickets. A crowd of Exhibitions also were open to Members on producing their tickets:—such as the Exhibition of Historical Portraits and Objects of Antiquity, in the Music Hall Buildings,—the Photographic Exhibition, in the Music Hall Buildings,—Collections illustrating the Geology of the North of Scotland, in the Museum of Marischal College,—and the Horticultural Exhibition. King's College, Marischal College, Free Church College, Advocates' Hall, Medico-Chirurgical Society's Library and Hall, and the various prisons, reformatories, and asylums were likewise opened,—as were also most of the great manufactories. The company from a distance was large and brilliant; the papers promised of scientific importance. Nothing was wanting to make the Meeting at Aberdeen pleasant and memorable.

The early days of the Congress have been devoted to science; but to-day (Saturday) the festive vagrancies will commence with an Excursion to Stonehaven and Dunottar Castle. On Thursday, next week, we are promised Excursions, by the Great North of Scotland Railway, to Benachie; to the Vitified Fort on the Tap o' Noth; to Banff and Garrie; and to Elgin.

Before the opening of the doors of the Music Hall the number of tickets issued to the public amounted to more than 2,500.

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee held their first meeting in the Library of Marischal College. Prof. OWEN stated that the number of Associates already admitted amounted to 2,000; and the total number of Members and Associates altogether was nearly as much as the Music Hall would accommodate. He therefore proposed that the Committee should limit the admission of Associates. There was no limit to the admission of Members. The proposal was adopted, as we have already said.

The minutes of the last two Meetings were read and approved of—detailing the proceedings of the Committee as to the choice of Aberdeen for the present Meeting.

Prof. PHILLIPS read the Report of the Council.—*Report of the Council.*

I. With reference to the subjects referred to the Council by the General Committee at Leeds, the Council have to



report as follows:—The General Committee passed the following Resolutions, viz.:—

"That it is highly desirable that a series of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations, on the same plan as those which have been already carried on in the Colonial Observatories for that purpose, under the direction of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, be obtained, to extend over a period of not more than five years, at the following stations:—1. Vancouver Island; 2. Newfoundland; 3. The Falkland Isles; 4. Pekin, or some near adjacent station.

"That an application be made to Her Majesty's Government to obtain the establishment of Observatories at the above-mentioned term, on a personal and material footing, and under the same superintendence as in the Observatories (now discontinued) at Toronto, St. Helena, and Van Diemen's Land.

"That the observations at the Observatories now recommended should be comparable with, and in continuation of, those made at the last-named Observatories, including four days of term-observations annually.

"That provision be also requested at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, for the execution, within the period embraced by the observations, of magnetic surveys in the districts immediately adjacent to those stations, viz.:—of the whole of Vancouver Island, and the shores of the Strait separating it from the mainland; of the Falkland Isles; and of the immediate neighbourhood of the Chinese Observatory (if practicable) wherever situated; on the plan of the surveys already executed in the British possessions in North America and in the Indian Archipelago.

"That a sum of 350*l.* per annum, during the continuance of the observations, be recommended to be placed by Government at the disposal of the General Superintendent, for the purpose of procuring a special and scientific verification, and of the necessary maintenance of the magnetic and meteorological instruments, both of those which shall be furnished to the several Observatories, and of those which, during the continuance of the observations for the period in question, shall be brought into comparison with them, either at Foreign or Colonial Stations.

"That the printing of the observations *in extenso* be discontinued, and that provision be made for printing in abstract, with discussion, of the Term-Observations, and those to be made on the occurrence of Magnetic Storms, be still printed *in extenso*; and that the registry of the observations be made in triplicate, one copy to be preserved in the office of the General Superintendent, one to be presented to the Royal Society, and one to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, for conservation and future reference.

"That measures be adopted for taking advantage of whatever disposition may exist on the part of our Colonial Governments to establish Observatories of the same kind, or otherwise to co-operate with the proposed system of observation.

"That in placing these Resolutions, and the Report of the Committee, before the President and Council of the Royal Society, the continued co-operation of that Society be requested, in whatever ulterior measures may be requisite.

"That the President of the British Association be requested to act in conjunction with the President of the Royal Society, and with the Members of the two Committees, in any steps which appear necessary for the accomplishment of the objects above stated.

"That an early communication be made of this procedure to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the President Elect of the British Association for the ensuing year."

At a Meeting of the Council, on December 17, 1858, the President stated that communications had been made on the subject of these Resolutions to the President and Council of the Royal Society, and to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the President Elect of the British Association for the ensuing year. He then presented the following letters, which were ordered to be entered on the Minutes:—

"Windsor Castle, December 1, 1858.  
"Dear Sir,—I have been commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the series of Resolutions adopted by the Council of the British Association, relative to the extension of the field of Magnetical and Meteorological Observations. His Royal Highness would be glad to be informed whether it is expected from him, as President Elect of the Association, that he should take any steps with reference to the object the Council has in view, and if so, what they should be. I have also to thank you, by His Royal Highness's desire, for the copy of your address.—I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
C. GREY."

"Burlington House, Dec. 9, 1858.  
"Dear Sir,—In reference to the inquiry manifesting the interest which His Royal Highness the Prince Consort takes in the subject of the Resolutions of the Council of the British Association lately submitted to him, we are aware that we ought not to solicit any personal or direct action of His Royal Highness in the matter; but, having laid before him the nature and reasons of the case, and His Royal Highness being fully aware of its important scientific bearings, any expression of His Royal Highness which the Joint-Committee may be permitted to cite in their further communications with Her Majesty's Government, or with Foreign Powers, Academies, or constituted Scientific Authorities, would, they feel confident, possess very great influence, and be productive of the most beneficial effects. (Signed) B. C. BRODIE, P.R.S.; RICHARD OWEN, Pres. British Assoc.  
"To Major-Gen. Hon. G. Grey."

"Osborne, Dec. 11, 1858.  
"My Dear Professor Owen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the British Association, with respect to the measures to be adopted for the further prosecution of your magnetical and meteorological experiments, which I received before leaving Windsor; and I have now seen the letter which in conjunc-

tion with Sir B. Brodie, you have addressed to General Grey, in answer to the inquiry respecting the above-mentioned Resolutions, which he made by my direction. I need hardly repeat the assurance of the deep interest which I take in the subject of your inquiries, or of my sense of the importance to science of the further prosecution of the observations which have been so far conducted under the auspices of the two Societies, the interruption of which, at the very moment when there is so much reason to hope for their successful completion, would be a source of deep regret. Any assistance in my power to afford I shall at all times be most happy to render. If therefore, you think that, in your future communications with Government, or with Foreign Powers, learned Institutions, &c., it will tend in any way to facilitate your labours, or to remove difficulties, to cite my opinion, you have my full permission to state, in the strongest manner, the conviction I entertain of the importance of being enabled to establish these new points of observation in different parts of the world, and to execute those magnetic surveys to which the Resolutions allude. Wishing you most heartily every success in the further development of this most interesting subject,—I remain, yours faithfully,  
(Signed) ALBERT."

It was also stated by the President, that a letter had been received from the Treasury, in reply to a communication, inclosing the Resolutions above given, by the President of the Royal Society, and the President of the British Association, from which it appeared, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were desirous of postponing for a year the consideration of the subject. On this it was resolved by the Council—"That the President be requested to make a further communication to the Treasury, and to suggest reasons which may induce the Lords of the Treasury to enter on the consideration of the subject at an earlier period." In compliance with this request, the President had an interview with Sir Charles Trevelyan at the Treasury, December 18, and having read to him the letter from the Prince Consort, expressive of His Royal Highness's deep interest in the proposed Magnetical Observations, received from Sir Charles the expression of his belief, that, if a single station for Magnetical Observations were applied for, intimating its locality, by the Joint-Committee of the Royal Society and British Association, my Lords would be disposed to comply with such application.

The President thereupon wrote to the President of the Royal Society, to Major-General Sabine, and Sir John Herschel, and, having received their replies, communicated to Sir Charles Trevelyan that from Major-General Sabine, together with the following extract from Sir John Herschel's letter, dated Collingwood, December 22, 1858:—"The scientific importance of a five years' series of Magnetical Observations at Pekin, without Newfoundland or the other Stations (Vancouver and Falkland Islands), would be grievously diminished, and the general scope of the project defeated."

At a Meeting of the Council held this morning (September 14, 1859) at Aberdeen, the following report was received from Sir John Herschel, Chairman of the joint Committees of the Royal Society and British Association, appointed to endeavour to procure the continuance of Magnetical researches, by which the General Committee will be fully informed of the proceedings in this matter up to the present time, and will be able to judge what further steps it may be desirable to take. (Then follows the Report. A memorandum regarding Magnetic Surveys which have originated, or been promoted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, communicated by General Sabine, was also given.)

The Council has been informed, by a letter from Dr. A. D. Bache to the General Secretary, that, at a Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Springfield, in August 1859, the officers were instructed to express to the British Association for the Advancement of Science the warm interest which is taken in the United States of America in the success of the measures proposed for the continuance of Magnetic Observations.

The Council has been informed that a deputation has been appointed, and will attend at Aberdeen, to invite the British Association to hold its Meeting for 1860 at Oxford, and that invitations will also be presented, for 1861 and following years, from Manchester, Cambridge and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

This Report was received. Prof. PHILLIPS next read

*The General Treasurer's Account,*  
From September 22nd, 1858 (commencement of Leeds Meeting), to September 14th, 1859 (at Aberdeen).

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward from last Account		238	13	3
Composition for future publications		10	0	0
Life Compositions at Leeds and since		467	0	0
Annual Subscriptions ditto		376	0	0
Associates' Tickets ditto ditto		710	0	0
Ladies' Tickets ditto ditto		509	0	0
Twelve Months' Dividends on 3 per cent. Consols.		168	18	2
From Sale of Publications—viz. for Reports of Meetings, 108 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Catalogues of Stars, Dove's Lines, 39 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>		148	6	3
		£2,627	17	8

PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
By paid expenses of Leeds Meeting, sundry Printing, Binding, Advertising, and incidental Payments by the General Treasurer and Local Treasurer		135	0	10
Printing Report of the 27th Meeting, &c.		516	14	4
Engraving, Lithographing, &c. of 28th Meeting		257	13	7
Salaries Twelve Months.		350	0	0
Maintaining the Establishment of Kew Observatory		500	0	0

Purchase of 500 <i>l.</i> , 3 per cent. Consols	484	10	0
Dredging near Dublin	15	0	0
Osceola's Birds	8	0	0
Irish Tunicata	5	0	0
British Discoid Medusidae	5	0	0
Dredging Committee	5	0	0
Steam-Vessels' Performance	5	0	0
Marine Fauna of South and West of Ireland	10	0	0
Photographic Chemistry	10	0	0
Lanarkshire Fossils	20	0	0
Manure Experiments	20	0	0
Balloon Ascents	39	11	1
Balance at the Bankers'	£178	2	6
Ditto due from the General Treasurer and Local Treasurers	21	5	4
	199	7	10
	£2,627	17	8

The Kew Report, as follows, was now read:—

#### Report of the Kew Committee.

It is with deep regret that the Committee have to report the decease of the late Superintendent of the Observatory, Mr. John Welsh, who died at Falmouth on the 12th of May, where he had removed for a short time for the recovery of his health. Mr. Welsh's position as a man of science was too well known to require any reference from the Committee, yet they may be permitted to refer to those aspects of it which have come more prominently under their view during the long and pleasant intercourse which has so unhappily come to an untimely termination. Mr. Welsh entered the Observatory on the 27th of August, 1850, as an assistant to Francis Ronalds, Esq. F.R.S., who for some years had superintended the management as the Honorary Director. Mr. Ronalds retired in 1852 to the Continent, since which time, with the exception of a short interval, Mr. Welsh has been the Superintendent; and the present efficiency and recognized scientific standing of the Observatory may be assumed to be in a great measure due to the zeal and remarkable ability with which he discharged his duties: ingenious in devising new arrangements, laborious and persevering in their execution, he was eminently qualified to direct and superintend the arrangements of a practical physical observatory. His knowledge of science in general, but more particularly of Meteorology and Magnetism, was extensive and accurate; in all branches of these sciences he was an eminent authority, having clear and comprehensive views, possessing also a sagacious insight into remoter possibilities. His zeal for science was signally displayed in the four balloon ascents which he undertook in 1852 with some personal risk, and from which he obtained valuable results (*Phil. Trans.* vol. cxliii. part 3). Possessed of an amiable disposition, of singular warmth of heart and sincerity of character, his loss as a friend is mourned by all the members of the Committee and by many members of the Association. The published annual Reports of the British Association, and the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society, contain many valuable contributions of Mr. Welsh, and these alone would entitle him to be placed in the ranks of those to whom the Science of this country must ever be deeply indebted.

Several gentlemen offered themselves as candidates to succeed Mr. Welsh; the Committee, in selecting Mr. Balfour Stewart, who was formerly his Assistant in the Observatory, believe they have appointed a gentleman who is not only competent to fulfil the duty of Superintendent, but who, from the experience he obtained under the direction of Mr. Welsh, is peculiarly fitted for the office. Mr. Stewart entered on his duties on the 1st of July last. He reports that he found all the Assistants discharging their respective duties. Mr. Chambers was assiduously attending to the Magnetical, and Mr. Beekley to the Mechanical Department of the Observatory. Mr. Mearns had charge of the meteorological verifications, and Mr. Whipple he found of much use in the general work of the Observatory.

During the past year, in the Magnetical Department, Constants have been determined for a Unifilar Magnetometer belonging to Dr. Pegado, of Lisbon, and also the temperature correction and induction coefficient for its accompanying magnet. A Dip Circle belonging to Padre Secchi, For Men. R.S., and Astronomer at Rome, as also one belonging to Prof. Hansteen, have been compared with the Kew instrument, adjustments made for the determination of total force by Dr. Lloyd's method, and observations made at the Observatory as a base station. Temperature corrections and induction coefficients have been obtained for magnets  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  belonging to General Sabine. Dr. Bergsmas, of Utrecht, has received instructions in the use of Magnetical instruments at the Observatory. An extensive series of dip observations, and also periodical determinations of Magnetic force and declination, have been made; and a Manual of Instructions, for the use of the Instruments adopted for those purposes at the Kew Observatory, has been drawn up and printed at the expense of the Admiralty, by whom 250 copies have been presented to the Observatory. The Committee think it right to mention, that the magnetical work, the details of which have now been given, was executed in the absence of Mr. Welsh by Mr. Chambers, in a manner very creditable to his intelligence and industry, and satisfactory to the Committee. The Self-recording Magnetometers have continued in constant operation; their instrumental coefficients were determined by Mr. Welsh. The death of this gentleman presents the completion of the Report called for at the last Meeting of the Association on the Self-recording Magnetical apparatus at the Observatory; but the Report is in progress of completion by Mr. Stewart, and will be printed in the next volume of the Transactions of the Association. An instrument has been devised at the Observatory for tabulating the values of the magnetic elements from the curves given by the Magnetographs. As the staff of Assistants at the Observatory is not sufficiently large to undertake these tabulations, General Sabine has undertaken to have the results tabulated at

Woolwich for every hour; but the instrument is capable of furnishing data for much smaller intervals, and may under special circumstances be thus used. The observations connected with the Magnetic Survey made in Scotland by Mr. Welsh, are in progress of reduction by Mr. Stewart, and the result will be presented as a report to the present meeting. Self-recording Magnetic Instruments designed for the first of the Colonial Observatories which have been proposed to Her Majesty's Government have been completed by Mr. Adie, from drawings prepared by Mr. Beckley from the design of the late Mr. Welsh, and are set up in a wooden house erected near the Observatory, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the proposed Magnetical observers to be instructed in the use of the Self-recording Instruments.

Since the last Meeting of the Association the unfortunate death of Mr. Welsh has retarded the experiments with the Photoheliograph, but from time to time they have been gone on with, at first by Mr. Chambers, who obtained some very fair results, and later by Mr. Beckley, as his other duties have permitted; and, in order that they might be prosecuted more continuously, the Committee have fitted up a Photographic room in close proximity to the instrument. This addition to the photographic establishment and the Committee have satisfaction in reporting that the difficulties which have hitherto presented themselves in the way of a daily photographic record of the sun appear to be almost entirely surmounted. Since the erection of the photographic room, Mr. Beckley has been enabled to make a series of experiments, and has turned his attention to the exact determination of the chemical focus of the Photoheliograph, which there was reason to suspect did not correspond precisely with the visual focus; for, although the chromatic aberrations of the object-glass had been specially corrected in order to obtain that result, the secondary-glass, which magnified the image, was not so corrected. It has been found, after repeated trials, that the best photographic distance is at an interval of the sensitized plate is situated from 1-10th to 1-8th of an inch beyond the visual focus in the case of a 4-inch picture; and that, when this adjustment is made, beautiful pictures are obtained of the sun 4 inches in diameter, which still bear magnifying with a lens of low power, and show considerable detail on the sun's surfaces besides the spots, which are well defined. Mr. De la Rue, by combining two pictures obtained by the Photoheliograph at an interval of three days, has produced a stereoscopic image of our luminary, which presents to the mind the idea of sphericity. Under Mr. De la Rue's direction, Mr. Beckley is making special experiments, having for their object the determination of the kind of sensitive surface best suited for obtaining perfect pictures; for it has been found that the plates are more liable to stains of the various kinds, known to photographers, under the circumstance of exposure to intense sun-light, than they would be if employed in taking ordinary pictures in the Camera. Now that the photographic apparatus has been brought to a workable state, Mr. De la Rue and Mr. Carrington, joint Secretaries of the Astronomical Society, propose to devote their attention to the best means of registering and reducing the results obtained by the instrument, provided the funds which may be necessary are placed at their disposal. The difficulties which have stood in the way of bringing the Photoheliograph into an efficient state of work were such as it required no ordinary degree of perseverance to surmount; and the Committee have therefore the greater satisfaction in reporting that these have been overcome, in so far as to render the Photoheliograph a valuable recording instrument:—the minor improvements still contemplated have for their object the production of pictures as free as possible from the spots and blemishes to which all photographs are liable, and sun-pictures in particular.

It was mentioned in the last Report that Mr. Beckley had suggested certain modifications of his Anemometer. He was requested to prepare a description of this instrument, which description was published in the last volume (page 306) of the Reports of the Association.

The verifications of Meteorological Instruments have been continued on the usual plan. The following have been verified from the 1st of July, 1858, to the 1st of August, 1859:—

	Baro- meters.	Thermo- meters.	Hydro- meters.
For the Admiralty .....	78	120	80
For the Board of Trade .....	76	474	80
For Opticians and others .....	33	317	12

Total .....

187	911	92
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An application having been made by Colonel Sykes for the instruments used by Mr. Welsh in his Balloon ascents, these were got ready and their corrections determined. The instruments, consisting of one barometer, two Regnault's hygrometers with attached thermometers, eleven separate thermometers, three vacuum tubes obtaining from Mr. Miller, and a polarimeter, with their respective fittings, were delivered to Colonel Sykes, and are now in charge of the Balloon Committee. On the 21st of May, 1859, the Chairman of this Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, stating that, by the direction of the Committee, he had been desired to acquaint the Lords of the Admiralty that the Austrian frigate Novara, which left Europe on a voyage of circumnavigation and scientific research, was furnished with scientific instruments from the Kew Observatory, that her officers received instruction for their use from Mr. Welsh and his assistants, and that several communications had been received from the Novara. This vessel has since arrived.

The following correspondence has taken place between Senhor da Silva and General Sabine:—

"Sir,—Having succeeded Dr. Fagundes in the direction of the Meteorological Observatory at Lisbon, I shall be very happy if I can assist in, or promote the important opera-

tions connected with magnetism that England is about to undertake. But previous to promising you on my part, I am desirous of knowing—1st. If it will be possible to instruct a Portuguese official at Kew. 2nd. If the English Government would be disposed to interest that of Portugal in this scientific expedition. 3rd. To whom we ought to apply in order to complete our collection of Magnetic Instruments, having already an Inclinator of Barrow, a Declinator of Jones, and a Unifilar of the same maker. Finally, to solicit you to aid us with your excellent counsel, of which we are in want. You will please pardon my having taken this liberty of addressing you, but wishing to serve science to the utmost of my power, I trust that you will favour me with your aid. Accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) J. A. DA SILVA."

"Major-General Sabine, Woolwich."

"13, Ashley Place, London, S.W."

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I am authorized by the Committee of the Directors of the Kew Observatory to say, that it will give them great pleasure to afford every facility for instruction and practice, both in the self-recording magnetic instruments and also in those designed for absolute determinations, to an officer who may be sent by you for that purpose; and should you desire to have any instruments made in England similar to those in use at Kew, the Committee will be most happy to superintend their construction, verify them, and send them out. In regard to an application from our Government to yours, I am unable at present to say anything, inasmuch as the decision upon the establishment of our own proposed observatories will not be taken until the autumn; the restoration of peace is a favourable event. I beg you, Sir, to be assured that it will at all times give me great pleasure to be of any use to your Observatory in my power. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) EDWARD SABINE."

"Senhor J. A. da Silva, Observatorio Meteorologico, Lisbon."

The following Resolution was passed by the Council at the last Meeting of the Association at Leeds:—

"That the consideration of the Kew Committee be requested to the best means of removing the difficulty which is now experienced by Officers proceeding on Government Expeditions and by other Scientific travellers, in procuring instruments for determinations of Geographical Position, of the most approved portable construction, and properly verified. That the interest of Geographical Science would be materially advanced by similar measures being taken by the Kew Committee in respect to such Instruments, to those which have proved so beneficial in the case of Magnetical and Meteorological Instruments."

The Committee are strongly impressed with the importance of the preceding recommendation, and would have great satisfaction in giving their best attention to the subject, but the works they have in hand are already beyond the pecuniary means placed at their disposal, and the Committee are unwilling to impair the credit which the Kew Observatory is obtaining by undertaking more than the income enables them to accomplish effectively.

The Committee finding that in future they will not require more than one half of the land attached to the Observatory for which an annual rent of £11. is paid, notice to that effect has been given to Mr. Fuller.

In the last Annual Report to the Council at Leeds, the Committee suggested "that the time had arrived when strenuous exertions should be made to obtain such an amount of pecuniary aid as would ensure the efficient working of a practical physical observatory;" and they also stated "that the probable future expenditure could not be fairly estimated under £900. per annum." At that time the Committee contemplated the engagement of a photographic assistant, and also some other arrangements which they were compelled to forego, as it will be seen, by the financial statement annexed to this Report, that the expenditure of the past year exceeded the income by the sum of 166l. 2s. 1d., the amount of the former being 675l. 14s. 8d., while the total income was only 509l. 12s. 7d., 60l. 12s. 7d. having been received for the verification of instruments: this source of income is year by year decreasing, as explained in a former Report, in consequence of the Government departments being now nearly supplied with standard meteorological instruments.

The Committee, in presenting this Report, have to repeat their former suggestions, that means should be taken to obtain effectual pecuniary aid for the support of an establishment which has for so many years laboriously and effectually carried out those scientific objects for which it was founded, more particularly since the appointment of a salaried superintendent, assisted by a competent staff, whose individual services have always been obtained at the most moderate scale of remuneration. JOHN P. GASSIOT, CHAIRMAN.

Kew Observatory, Aug. 29, 1859.

Accounts of the Kew Committee of the British Association, from September 22, 1858, to September 14, 1859.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last account .. ..	£114 11 9
Received from the General Treasurer .. ..	500 0 0
for the verification of instruments—	
From the Board of Trade .. ..	£46 3 0
From Opticians .. ..	23 9 7
	60 12 7
	£684 4 4

PAYMENTS.

Salaries, &c.—	
To late Superintendent, three quarters' salary ..	£150 0 0
B. Stewart, one quarter, ending Oct. 1, 1859 ..	50 0 0
C. Chambers, one year, ending Oct. 6 ..	100 0 0
J. V. Macrae, one year, ending Aug. 7 ..	70 0 0
R. Beckley, 51 weeks, ending Sept. 12, at 85s. ..	59 5 0

G. Whipple, 15 weeks, ending Jan. 3, at 10s. ..	7 10 0
Ditto, 36 weeks, ending Sept. 12, at 12s. ..	21 12 0
Apparatus, materials, tools, &c. ..	37 9 4
Ironmonger, carpenter, and mason ..	17 12 2
Printing, stationery, books, and postage ..	5 7 1
Goals and gas ..	54 0 0
House expenses, chandlery, &c. ..	19 11 11
Porterage and petty expenses ..	8 10 2
Rent of land ..	10 16 0
Furnishing Assistants' rooms ..	84 15 0
Balance in hand ..	8 9 3

£684 4 4

I have examined the account and compared it with the vouchers presented to me, and find that the balance in hand is 8l. 9s. 3d. R. HUTTON.

2nd Sept. 1859.

The Report of the Parliamentary Committee was now read, as follows:—

Report of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Parliamentary Committee have the honour to report as follows:—We have taken the opinion of Counsel on the question, whether it is expedient to cause a Bill to be prepared to facilitate the appointment of new Trustees in Museums and other Scientific Institutions. The Opinion is appended to this Report.

A vacancy has occurred in that division of our members, who represent the House of Commons, by the retirement of Mr. Edward J. Cooper, of Marktree, from Parliament. We cannot but deeply regret the loss of the services of a gentleman who has devoted a great part of his life to the successful promotion of Astronomical Science. It will also be for the General Committee to determine whether they will appoint another member of the House of Commons, in the place of the Earl of Ripon, who, since his election at Leeds, has taken his seat in the House of Lords. This case is not in terms provided for in the original constitution of our Committee; but, we are of opinion that it was intended that no one should cease to belong to our body, as long as he continued a member of either House of Parliament. We, however, there can be little doubt that Lord Ripon continues a member of the Parliamentary Committee, it may still be deemed expedient that the representatives of the House of Commons should not be diminished in number; in which case, there will be two vacancies to supply. We recommend that Lords Enniskillen, Harrowby, and Stanley, and Mr. Stephenson, who have not attended during the past two years, be re-elected.

During the course of last year, an intention was manifested on the part of the Government, of greatly restricting the free distribution of scientific works, published at the expense of the public, and of causing the works so undistributed to be sold at the cost price of the printing and paper.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the very injurious moral results which would accrue to Science, and the insignificant pecuniary gain to the public likely to arise from the change in contemplation; for we have reason to believe the Government have been induced, by the representations which have been addressed to them, to abandon their original intention. WROTTESELEY, CHAIRMAN.

24th August, 1859.

The Opinion.—The 13 & 14 Viet. c. 28. is loosely drawn, and I think many cases might arise in which it would be found that its provisions are inadequate; but, as I understand that there is no intention of altering this Act, it is unnecessary to comment on it; and I pass to the consideration of whether it is practicable to extend the principle of it to personal estates, other than leaseholds which are included in the existing Act. I confess I do not see how such an enactment as is proposed would work, except by adding to it such conditions as would prevent its being of any practical convenience. The property under contemplation is, of course, stock in the funds, and in public companies, debts, and other choses in action—personal chattels, passing by delivery of possession, there is no difficulty about. Let us take the case of Stock in the Funds. A. B. and C. D., trustees of a society, have 1,000l. consols standing in their names. By a resolution of the society they are removed from the trusteeship, and E. F. and G. H. are appointed. It is proposed to enact that, thereupon, the Stock shall vest in E. F. and G. H.; but, how is the Bank, which knows nothing about trusts, to be induced to pay the dividends to them? There must be something equivalent to a transfer of the Stock into their names, by direction of the old Trustees, or of the Court of Chancery; and I do not see that any plan can be devised more simple and inexpensive than the present mode of transfer. The Bank of England would certainly oppose any attempt to make them enter on their Books that Stock is subject to any Trust; and yet, unless it appeared on the Books that the Stock is held in Trust for a Society, it would not be possible to make any provision for a alteration of the law is not applicable to Stock, it would not be thought worth while to make it with reference to other species of property. In the Literary Institutions Act there is already a section (the 20th) as to the vesting of personal property; but it does not very clearly appear how it would work in such cases as are above referred to. M. J. B. 15th January, 1859.

Lists of Officers for the year were made up, but these are still incomplete. We shall give them next week, corrected up to the last moment, at the



head of our Sectional Reports. A Committee of Recommendations was appointed; the doings of which will be recorded in due time.

## GENERAL MEETING.

The General Meeting was held, in the evening, at the Music Hall.—Prof. OWEN, on rising to hand over his Presidency to H.R.H. the Prince Consort, said:—Gentlemen of the British Association.—In rising to perform the brief concluding duty of my office, I may congratulate you on the present sound condition of the Association, and am happy to say that I leave its affairs in a more prosperous state than I found them. Yet this prosperity has for some years been progressive, more especially as regards the direct scientific aims of the Association. It was exemplified last year, by the presence of almost every surviving Founder, with large additions of working scientific Members, at our Meeting at Leeds; it is cheerfully manifested by the present distinguished assemblage, including many of our most eminent Continental and American fellow-labourers in science, whom the distance of our present place of Meeting has not daunted in their desire to co-operate with us. This prosperous career of the Association, I believe, is, in some measure, due to the element of common sense which mingles with our purely scientific aims. The Founders and Executive of the Association have sought to harmonize its general course of action with the spirit of the social feelings and arrangements and constitution of Great Britain. Accordingly, it has been the custom of the British Association for the Promotion of Science to select, in connexion with its highest office, the names, alternately, of those who are habitually occupied in scientific labours, and of those who combine such pursuits, or an active interest in science, with high social rank and its attendant influence and duties. With pleasure we recall to mind, in the latter category of Presidents, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquess of Northampton, the Duke of Argyll; and now, our election of this day is ratified by the presence of the highest personage nearest the Sovereign of these realms. We derive from the consent of H.R.H. the Prince Consort to charge himself with the duties of the office the best assurance that the constitution and acts of our Association have met with the Royal approbation. I need not before this assembly, representing as it does those classes who have always best appreciated it, dwell on the benign influence of His Royal Highness's co-operative labours, addresses and example on every movement and organization tending to advance the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Great Britain. Gentlemen, I thank you most respectfully and sincerely for the confidence you have reposed in me during the past year, and, with a grateful sense of the many advantages which I have derived therefrom, permit me to say, that not among the least do I regard my present honourable relation in having, as my final duty, to resign my office and the present chair to H.R.H. the Prince Consort.

The Royal President then rose and said:—

*The President's Address.*

Gentlemen of the British Association.—Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your President for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which Science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer, and would-be student of Science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects!—the thing appeared to me impossible. Yet, on reflection, I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to, or director of your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to Science, by accepting your offer. Remembering that this Association is a popular Association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated,

the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice—I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public, which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part, which to reject would have looked like false humility, that is, like pride, on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in mine acceptance the means, of which necessarily so few are offered to Her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me.

If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your flattering offer of the Presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary that you will receive my efforts to fulfil its duties with kind indulgence.

If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to succeed as your President—a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the Naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination, and acuteness in reasoning. You have, no doubt, listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me in it.

The Association meets for the first time to-day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting city. The Poet, in his works of fiction, has to choose, and anxiously to weigh, where to lay his scene, knowing that, like the Painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling, and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to be a good one. The travelling philosophers have had to come far, but in approaching the Highlands of Scotland they meet Nature in its wild and primitive form, and Nature is the object of their studies. The geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand there on the bare backbone of the globe, but the primary rocks, which stand out in their nakedness, exhibit the grandeur and beauty of their peculiar form, and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass, and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man, made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the botanist and zoologist will be attracted only by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer, in vast herds, holds undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life of the bustling town, invades the moor, to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But, notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist possessed of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution, and keenness of all the senses, the sportsman would find himself baffled, had not Science supplied him with the telescope and those terrible weapons which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark.

In return for the help which Science has afforded him, the sportsman can supply the naturalist with many facts which he alone has opportunity of observing, and which may assist the solution of some interesting problems suggested by the life of the deer. Man, also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigorous, healthy development, presenting a happy mixture of the Celt, Goth,

Saxon and Dane, acquiring his strength on the hills and the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the icy regions of the Polar Sea, to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep: he has materially assisted in opening these ice-bound regions to the researches of Science; he fearlessly aided in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their country sent forth on this mission; but to whom Providence, alas! has denied the reward of their labours, the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgments of a grateful nation. The city of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the philosopher. Its two lately-united Universities make it a seat of learning and science. The collection of antiquities, formed for the present occasion, enables him to dive into olden times, and by contact with the remains of the handiworks of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people, which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this city, for the preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, is honourably known by its important publications.

Gentlemen, this is the Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the foundation of this Association; and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. When, on the 27th of September, 1831, the Meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York, in the theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, under the presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a British Association for the Promotion of Science, which he showed to have become a want for his country, the most ardent supporter of this resolution could not have anticipated that it would start into life full-grown, as it were; enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter, in common with everything that is new and claims to be useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real, and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt summed up the desiderata in graphic words, which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the Society, printed at the head of the annually-appearing volume of its *Transactions*:—"To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry,—to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate Science in different parts of the empire, with one another and with foreign philosophers,—and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of Science, and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress."

To define the nature of Science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that Science, to whose service the Association is devoted, is and means, has, as it naturally must, at all times occupied the Metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me, Science, in its most general and comprehensive acceptation, means the knowledge of what I know,—the consciousness of human knowledge. Hence, to know is the object of all Science; and all special knowledge, if brought to our consciousness in its separate distinctiveness from, and yet in its recognized relation to the totality of our knowledge, is scientific knowledge. We require, then, for Science—that is to say, for the acquisition of scientific knowledge—those two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of any knowledge—analysis and synthesis: the first, to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second to recombine the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness, exactly answering to the object of our investigation.

The labours of the man of Science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence; and yet he aims at the gradual approximation to divine truth itself. If, then, there exists no difference between the work of the man of Science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The child observes what accident brings before it, and unconsciously forms its notion of it; the so-called practical man observes what his special work forces upon him, and he forms his notions upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of Science observes what he intends to observe, and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connexion with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows this object to hold in the general universe of knowledge, by the relation which it bears to other parts of that general knowledge.

To arrange and classify that universe of knowledge becomes therefore the first, and perhaps the most important, object and duty of Science. It is only when brought into a system, by separating the incongruous and combining those elements in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connexion which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of His creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter.

The operation of Science then has been, systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration, into different and distinct sciences. The tendency to create new sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age, and is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress as we have seen in our days; for the acquaintance with and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enables the eye, from the newly gained points of sight to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutiveness and with logical necessity. But in thus gaining new centres of light, from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever-increasing treasures, Science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling further and further from its original point of departure. For God's world is infinite; and the boundlessness of the universe, whose confines appear ever to retreat before our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe when, prying into the starry crowd of heaven, we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase in the power of the telescope, than when the microscope discloses to us in a drop of water, or an atom of dust, new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away.

Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bring all the power of which he is capable to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of Science if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects and the highest genius, to follow the various sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects! and if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals, with all the imperfections of human nature.

The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want, is to be sought in the combination of men of science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of Academies embracing the whole range of the sciences, whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political. In the absence of such an institution in this country, all lovers of science must rejoice at the existence

and activity of this Association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the sciences, yet a very large and important section of them, those known as the *inductive sciences*, excluding all that are not approached by the inductive method of investigation. It has, for instance (and considering its peculiar organization and mode of action, perhaps not unwisely), eliminated from its consideration and discussions those which come under the description of moral and political sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof, and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political sciences involve not only opinions but feelings; and their discussion frequently rouses passions. For feelings are "subjective," as the German metaphysician has it—they are inseparable from the individual being—an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself; whilst facts are "objective" and belong to everybody—they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances: they can be proved; they have to be proved, and when proved, are finally settled. It is with facts only that the Association deals. There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political sciences. These are generally approached by the *deductive* process; but if the reasoning be ever so acute and logically correct, and the point of departure, which may be arbitrarily selected, is disputed, no agreement is possible; whilst we proceed here by the *inductive* process, taking nothing on trust, nothing for granted, but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway, a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth, and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view which is spread below the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has been shown us by the great Bacon; and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens without almost falling into a trance similar to that in which he allowed his imagination to wander over future ages of discovery!

From amongst the political sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well authenticated facts. I mean Political Economy, based on general statistics. A new Association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits, and striving to comprehend in its investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects, in what is called "Social Science." These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good will. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character! Our own Association has, since its Meeting at Dublin, recognized the growing claims of Political Economy to scientific brotherhood, and admitted it into its Statistical Section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the Presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated. But even in this Section, and whilst Statistics alone were treated in it, the Association as far back as 1833 made it a rule that, in order to ensure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws.

If, then, the main object of Science—and I beg to be understood, henceforth, as speaking only of that Section which the Association has under its special care, viz., Inductive Science—if, I say, the object of Science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phenomena, the primary condition for its success is—accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness as to furnish the philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions.

Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and the amount of observations made, and facts ascertained, has been transmitted to us and carefully preserved in the various storehouses of science; other crops have been reaped, but still lie scattered on the field; many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting, but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of good husbandry, and no less so in the field of science. Our Association has felt the importance of this truth, and may well claim, as one of its principal merits, the constant endeavour to secure that economy.

One of the latest undertakings of the Association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified Catalogue of Scientific Memoirs, which, by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the student who wishes to gain information on that subject to do so with the greatest ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house, and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, and affording him at the same time an assurance that what is here offered contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired.

While this has been one of its latest attempts, the Association has from its very beginning kept in view that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations which a general gives to the movements of his army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impediments may have stopped, or may threaten to stop, the progress of certain columns.

Thus it attempts to fix and record the position and progress of the different labours by its Reports on the state of Sciences published annually in its *Transactions*;—thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one;—thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been or may be unable to overcome.

Let us follow the activity of the Association in these three different directions.

The Reports on the state of Science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing, at given intervals, with accuracy and completeness, the position at which it has arrived. For this object the General Committee of the Association entrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of Science the charge of becoming, as it were, the biographers of the period. There are special points in different Sciences in which it sometimes appears desirable to the different Sections to have special Reports elaborated; in such cases the General Committee, in its capacity of the representative assembly of all the Sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be thus recorded.

The special subjects which the Association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which it may have observed, are—either such as the philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject; or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here science often stands in need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contributions offered, provided the facts be accurately observed. In either case the Association points out *what* is to be observed, and *how* it is to be observed.

The first is the result of the same careful sifting process which the Association employs in directing the issue of special Reports. The investigations are entrusted to specially-appointed committees, or selected individuals. They are in most cases not unattended with considerable expense, and the Association, not content with merely suggesting

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and directing, furnishes by special grants the pecuniary means for defraying the outlay caused by the nature and extent of the inquiry. If we consider that the income of the Association is solely derived from the contributions of its members, the fact that no less a sum than 17,000*l.* has, since its commencement, been thus granted for scientific purposes, is certainly most gratifying.

The question *how* to observe, resolves itself into two—that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem or in making an observation, and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The Association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of the scientific men, not only of this but of other countries, on the discovery of that method which, while it economizes time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which, after careful examination, the palm has been awarded, is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The Association also issued, where practicable, printed forms, merely requiring the different heads to be filled up, which, by their uniformity, become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the abstraction of the laws which they may indicate.

At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the Observatory at Kew, given to the Association by Her Majesty, the object of which is practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter.

The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen that the Association, in one of the first years of its existence, undertook the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen standard scale with that of Greenwich,—a research ably carried out by the late Mr. Bailly.

The impediments to the general progress of Science, the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks which the Association has set for itself, are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice and encouragement would enable the individual, or even combined efforts of philosophers, to overcome, the exertions of the Association which I have just alluded to might be sufficient for the purpose. But they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State or the long purse of the nation. These impediments may be caused either by the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of peculiar laws, by the political separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals, of the Association, or even the voluntary efforts of the public. In these cases the Association, together with its sister Society, "the Royal Society," becomes the spokesman of Science with the Crown, the Government or Parliament,—sometimes even, through the Home Government, with foreign Governments. Thus it obtained the establishment, by the British Government, of magnetic and meteorological observatories in six different parts of the globe, as the beginning of a network of stations which we must hope will be so far extended as to compass by their geographical distribution the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France, at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully co-operated with our Council on this occasion. It was our Association which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic Expedition, with a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the southern polar continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations, which that Department has since fully carried out. It recommended the establishment, in the British Museum, of the Conchological Collection, exhibit-

ing present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest.

I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself, but merely express my satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well-considered and understood wants of Science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box, and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty besides of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which Nature intended him. He alone, by constantly returning to the charge, and repeating the same truths and the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil compared to his impotency, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising, and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all-important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it, then, to be wondered at, that the interests of Science, abstract as Science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings, and pence, should be postponed, at least, to others which promise immediate tangible results? Is it to be wondered at, that even our public men require an effort to wean themselves from other subjects in order to give their attention to Science and men of Science, when it is remembered that Science, with the exception of Mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education;—that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted, and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, and that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is therefore due to bodies like this Association, which not only urges the wants of Science on the Government, but furnishes it at once with well-matured plans how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage.

We may be justified in hoping, however, that by the gradual diffusion of Science, and its increasing recognition as a principal part of our national education, the public in general, no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognize the claims of Science to their attention; so that it may no longer require the begging-box, but speak to the State, like a favoured child to its parent, sure of his parental solicitude for its welfare; that the State will recognize in Science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self-interest demand.

If the activity of this Association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found or could find its personification in one individual—its incarnation, as it were—this had been found in that distinguished and revered philosopher who has been removed from amongst us in his ninetieth year, within these last few months. Alexander von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human knowledge which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction to preserve its integrity; he strove to tie up the *faces* of scientific knowledge to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering, and encouraging inquiry, where he saw either the want of, or the willingness for it. His protection of the young and ardent student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence with the Courts and Governments of most countries in Europe enabled him to plead the cause of Science in a manner which made it more difficult for them to refuse than to grant what he requested. All lovers of science deeply mourn for the loss of such a man. Gentlemen, it is a singular coincidence, that this very day on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our

admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth.

To return to ourselves, however: one part of the functions of the Association can receive no personal representation, no incarnation: I mean the very fact of meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating. This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge, but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel; it is not the action of the monarchy of a paternal Government, but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These Meetings draw forth the philosopher from the hidden recesses of his study, call in the wanderer over the field of science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These Meetings, unlike those of any other Society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all sciences, to their mutual advantage: the Geologist learns from the Chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve for him; the Geographer receives light from the Naturalist, the Astronomer from the Physicist and Engineer, and so on. And all find a field upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their Reports, and even to take part in their discussions,—show to them that Philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice—not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain, till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth—God's truth—God's laws as manifested in His works, in His creation.

Next week we shall commence our Scientific Reports.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Florence, Sept. 5.

THE spirit-stirring "To arms!" of Mateozzi's war-hymn is still ringing in my ears, as it swept round our wide Piazza last night at past eleven o'clock, played by a fine military band, chorused by thousands of voices, and broken by surging shouts of *Viva Italia! Viva il nostro Re!* all the way to the *Fortezza da Basso*. Yesterday afternoon Tuscanry laid her hand trustfully in the manly palm of Victor Emmanuel, and bade him take her for better for worse. At five o'clock last evening a hundred guns from the fortress told us that henceforth we have a king; or, at least, that we may hope to have one soon, please Heaven and the *diplomates!* But there are still many here, and those not assuredly among the least intelligent or patriotic of Florentine politicians, who regard our confidence on the subject of the ultimate incorporation of the Duchies with Piedmont in a very hazy light.

After listening for an hour to any one of these uncomfortable prophets' gloomy forebodings, the boastful assertion that we *have* fitted ourselves with a ruler to our liking, always seems to me like a memorable reply made, so I have heard, some five-and-forty summers back, by a patriotic maiden lady, living at a whilome poor fishing village, *now* a fashionable watering-place on the western coast of England. The lady in question, when the first Napoleon lay tossing in Torbay, a prisoner on board the Bellerophon, braved the dangers and misadventures incidental to a trip in a small fishing boat on a windy day, to get a peep, ever so little a peep, at the mighty captive, the terrible "Boney" who had "whipt the world." On returning to shore late in the evening, exhausted but rejoicing, she was asked by a less enterprising

friend if she had really been blessed with a sight of "the monster"? To this question the enthusiastic spinster replied by lifting up eyes and hands of fervent gratitude to heaven, and exclaiming, "Thanks for the sight! At least" (she continued, dropping her voice to a doubtful mutter), "I believe I almost saw his coat-tails!" A murky shadow of those coat-tails will spread itself over the face of our joyful assurance. Still, despite evil prophecies of what Napoleon may, and what a Congress will not do; despite asseverations, from *soi-disant* credible sources, that Piedmont is only playing fast and loose with us, Central Italy persists in believing that there is good hope in a single aim and a most righteous cause. Therefore I pluck up courage to repeat that we have fitted ourselves with a ruler to our liking, and last night, any adventurous balloon-voyager who might have happened to be gazing down from the clear purple sky upon the beautiful face of Tuscany would have read her pride and joy in her choice written all over it in fiery characters, on the storied streets of her stately old cities, on the castellated villages that crest her hill-tops, and on every farm and solitary villa nestled among her wavy olive-slopes and quiet chestnut woods.

The city of flowers itself wore its brightest holiday loveliness on the occasion. Every house (I say it advisedly), even in the poorest quarters, the squalid Camaldoli, as they are called, was lighted up, of the abundance or the poverty of its occupants. The whole population, in their gay-coloured summer finery, poured through the streets, pausing here and there to listen to the bands, or gaze at some especially brilliant illumination. Dense and talkative was the crowd before the Gendarmeria, in Via Larga, where the great crimson and white shield of Piedmont overhung the portal amid a blaze of minor lights, and where I met the officers of the National Guard coming *en masse*, headed by their band, to return the visit of ceremony paid them the day before by the officers of the Carabinieri. Out of the noble shadowy depths of the Riccardi Palace courtyard shone a huge transparency of Victor Emmanuel's bold, frank features, in the centre of a cloud of banners; and here, too, the crowd nearly blocked up the wide street before the palace. The Palazzo Vecchio, whose rugged stone front and lofty tower assume, when illuminated, a wonderfully beautiful mellow golden tint of waxen softness, such as I never saw anywhere out of Florence, wore the Sardinian shield on its broad breast, just over the head of Michael Angiolo's majestic David, and wherever the Piedmontese arms appeared on the public buildings there gleamed underneath them the following inscription, in which were quoted the King's own words of reply to the Tuscan deputation:—

Victor Emmanuel the Second  
Has accepted our vote;  
And strong in the Rights  
Which are thence derived,  
He will defend our cause  
In the face of Europe.

An immense throng filled the picturesque Piazza della Signoria, so well known to artists of every country. In the pauses of the music, which at intervals burst forth from the Loggia dei Lanzi, whose tall columns were clustered over with lights, one heard the voices of the great crowd conversing in as well-ordered modulations as those of a drawing-room *cram*, and filling the air with a strange ebb and flow of uncadenced harmony, not without charm. At the head of Ponte Santa Trinità, the huge Palazzo della Comunità, akin to the Palazzo Vecchio in its great mass and castellated sternness, was all a-flame with bunches and garlands of lamps, even to its topmost machicolations; and in its rows of tall windows shone alternately the red lily of Florence and the glittering white cross of Savoy. Past this noble front, and over the bridge, streamed the crowd, enjoying the marvellously lively reflections in the river, thronging up the narrow streets that lead to the Piazza dei Pitti, and there spreading out silently at the foot of the slope to gaze at the long-drawn symmetry of the immense palace façade, with every tier of arched windows sharply engraven in points of light on the pure night sky.

It was very solemn, to my thinking, the beauty of

that voiceless building, vast and swarthy, spreading out its long, long lines of quivering fire to right and left, clasped in the centre arch of the façade by the ruby shield barred with the gleaming silver cross, under which the only words distinguishable in the inscription, from the opposite side of the Piazza, were "Victor Emmanuel....Strong in the Rights....." Those very rights which the former dwellers in that princely house would, if they could, have made a mark for the guns of the Belvedere; those rights which they contemptuously denied and trampled on, and which seemed to me to shine out there in warning record against them and such as they. I fancied I saw written there the word of the riddle; the key-note of the country's harmony; the signature of a better covenant, whose fulfilment is to come; and whether the crowd in the Piazza thought with me or no, certain it is that I have since heard the word "solemn" applied to the sight of the palace by persons not too apt to be moved by ultra-poetical associations. I thought as I looked on the thousands of upturned faces lighted by the blaze, that in the throng around some Romagnole was perhaps gazing at the beautiful show with clenched hands and hard-set teeth at the memory of that funereal illumination of ill-fated Perugia, kindled a few weeks back by her helpless and indignant citizens at the command of General Schmid, in sign of *rejoicing* for the massacre whose bloody tracks were yet wet on the flag-stones of her streets. With what a deep oath of vengeance would such a beholder remember the Papal commander's fierce injunction "to take care that the illumination be general," or he would not answer for the effects of his soldiers' indignation! How bitterly would the clear ringing trumpet-notes call to mind that "grand concerted piece" of music, composed by a German band-master, and performed not a fortnight since in the principal square of Perugia to an admiring audience of priests and friars, in which the monstrous horrors of the siege and sack of the town were shamelessly attempted to be portrayed in hideous mockery of the victims and the survivors!

But to return to the intention of the late Grand-Ducal family to bombard the city, as I believe my letter to the *Athenæum* contained the first assertion of the fact in England, and as it has been so frequently, and even still is denied, notwithstanding the publication of the documents which prove it,—it may be worth while to repeat a few words which fell from Captain Angiolini—the same who communicated to the Archduke Charles the fact that the troops would not fire on the town, and whose report to the Government of the circumstances has been printed together with the Orders in question—in a conversation which took place last night.

It would seem that after the Orders had been read, as has been so often told, the Archduke inquired how many charges there were in the magazine; to which Captain Angiolini replied, fifteen of ball and five of grape. "Then," said the Prince, "we can fire twenty shots."—"No, your Highness," replied the Captain; "not so, for there are only the means of firing fifteen shots in all. But if your Highness will permit me to speak freely, I will explain to you that in truth we cannot fire at all on this occasion, seeing that the feeling of the troops is entirely with that of the people."—The Archduke, evidently taken by surprise, answered, "O dunque?" (What, then, is to be done?)—The Captain went on to say, "Your Highness ought to know that General Ferrari has grievously misled you if he has represented things to you in a different light; for the truth is, that General Ferrari da Grado has no longer any army under his command."—"E noi?" (And what of us?) answered the Archduke, sharply.—"The persons of your Highness and the Royal Family are in perfect safety," said Captain Angiolini. "We would defend you with our lives, as is our duty; but we cannot undertake to fire upon the people." The other officers present completely confirmed this statement; on which the Archduke lost all self-control, burst into tears, and stamped with his feet, unable to find utterance, and so broke up the conference.

For a month past our new National Guard may have been seen morning and evening diligently

drilling and exercising in the various squares of the city. They take a great pride in their duty, and perform their evolutions very creditably. Next week, I hear, they are to have a grand field day at the Cascine. Many of the noblest names in Florence are among their officers. As to the accusations of insubordination and disaffection among the regular Tuscan troops, put forth profusely in some late letters by a *Times* Correspondent, which are evidently twin brethren to those sent to that journal from the head-quarters of the Tuscan army during its march into Lombardy, I can only say that I have had opportunities of conversing at great length on the subject with General Ulloa, whose present disconnection with the troops as well as his high and unblemished character for honour and integrity render his testimony altogether unimpeachable,—and his account of the matter is of a most diametrically opposite nature. Still further, a letter, recently published in the *Nazione*, from Garibaldi, their present commander, to Col. Vincenzo Malenchini, one of the members of the late Provisional Government, giving the highest praise to General Ulloa for the soldierly conduct and good feeling among the troops. Garibaldi, as every one knows, is no dispenser of mere flowery speeches on any subject, least of all on one which so nearly touches his military reputation and the welfare of Italy. In truth, what weight can be given to accusations from the same pen which represents General Ulloa, the brave defender of Venice—the steady lover of the republican form of government, who yet loves Italy and her cause better still, and will fight under any banner that may win her even a modicum of freedom—as a sworn Napoleonist, a mere tool in the crafty hand of the French Emperor? Would that the cowed and tinselled portion of the Tuscan citizens were but doing their duty one half as well as those who don the *Képi* and shoulder the musket!

About a fortnight since, our Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, Cav. Salvagnoli, put forth two circulars, one addressed to the *Prefetti*, and the other to the Bishops and Archbishops of Tuscany,—both admirable as well for prudence as for frankness.

In that to the Prefects he enjoins the civil authorities to take heed that the Catholic clergy, as well as that of other religious denominations, fully obey the supreme authority of the State. They have orders to give immediate information to the Government of any infringement of the ecclesiastical law. The Tuscan Provincial of each religious order is to be made responsible for the whole of the clergy belonging to that order. And, most important of all, inasmuch as it strikes at the root of those secret Jesuit *Camarillas*, which would so fain plant a foot on this soil again,—the authorities are required to insist on "any and every religious society, or congregation of persons, which shall be disapproved of by the Tuscan Government, presenting within eight days a copy of its rule to this department; and warning them, moreover, that the society, or congregation, which shall not fulfil this condition shall be dissolved as an illegal assembly at the expiration of the above-named period."

The circular addressed to the Bishops courteously reminds them of the necessity of impressing on their clergy "the duty of obedience to the supreme power of the State, and the solemn decrees of the Representative Assembly." It requires them to confirm the fact that the Tuscan Catholic priests are subjects of this State and of no other; and have the same laws and judges as the rest of the citizens; and warns them that any act of party violence, committed by any one of the clergy, will subject him to those same laws and those same judges. Further, it astutely exhorts the purple-stockinged *Reverendissimi* to make it clear to their clergy that any such act committed by a priest against the State and the progress of Italian nationality would be, not only contrary to his duty, but injurious to religion and to the whole priesthood, by drawing down on them, as a body, the reprehension due to some one member of their body, which, "as it is to be at all times avoided, so is it most blameable at this time, when men's minds are easily set a-blaze."

In short, the whole measure was one of cool, far-sighted precaution against that lust of sway and

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spirit of insolent aggression which has lost Rome the spiritual dominion over other States, and which will sooner or later separate Central Italy from its religious allegiance to the Pope. But it appears that the Tuscan clergy had already received the *mot d'ordre* from Cardinal Antonelli, for a few days after the publication of the circulars Cavaliere Salvagnoli received a protest, signed by the four Tuscan Archbishops, against "the aspersions unjustly thrown by him on the clergy" in the circulars, and especially the passage alluding to the probability of acts of party violence being committed by some of their body, in whose name they demanded immediate retraction of the offensive passages complained of. To this protest the Government has wisely turned a deaf ear, and neither by word nor sign taken notice of its existence; and so the matter at present stands. But the priests, meanwhile, and still more the monks and friars, are hard at work wherever they can find listeners, declaring that they are dependent on no authority save that of Rome, and that they will do all in their power to favour the restoration of the fallen dynasty. About a month ago, on the day of the meeting of the Chambers, when the members of the Government, together with the deputies, attended High Mass at the Duomo, the usual ceremonial tokens of respect paid on such occasions to the ruling power of the State were pointedly omitted by the Archbishop and his clergy. After such a public proof of their resolution to show the cold shoulder to the Representative Assembly, the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs requested the attendance of the Archbishop at the Palazzo Vecchio, and remonstrated strongly with him on the subject, with little effect it would seem, as the circulars followed hard upon the interview. The priests of the rural districts are said to be indefatigable in their laudable purpose of getting up a reaction, *alias* a pretty little blaze of civil war in the country; but as yet nothing has come of their "agitation,"—a fact which testifies strongly to the national feeling awake among the people. Such wolfish pastors had best keep as far as may be from the hands of Garibaldi—the Giant Blunderbore—the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of *Codino* nurseries. For, as our Florentines phrase it, "*con lui non si fanno i complimenti*" (he does not understand soft-sawder). And there is also a story, utterly without foundation, afloat among the people, of his having fallen in with two such tansured gentry in arms at the head of a small body of insurgent *Contadini* in the Modenese territory, and of his having had them shot incontinently *pour encourager les autres*. The existence, however, of such a propaganda system of rebellion in the country's heart points out the vast difficulties which will beset the projects of Church reform already mapped out by Cavaliere Salvagnoli, and shows that the thorniest obstacle to the liberation of Italy will be, after all, the resolution of the Roman question.

Before I close this letter I must mention the last piece of practical joking, just now in high vogue among the *gamins* of Florence. Late in the evening a party of them knock at the door of some notoriously *Codino* family, and as soon as it is opened, the leading *bel esprit* says to the servant, in a tone of honeyed civility, "Please tell '*Ior signori*' (the gentlefolks) that they may go to supper, for the Babbo is not coming home,—so they need not wait for him!"

TH. T.

Bordeaux, Sept. 10.

It may be questioned whether any reader not in the secret can have an idea what my report of the proceedings of the Philomathic Society at Bordeaux A.D. 1859 will prove:—in plain English, merely notes after a stroll through an Industrial Exhibition, which, set down at the lower end of the Place des Quinconces, blocks out vexatiously the view of the busy Garonne from between the rostral columns there. During a day's halt in this most brilliant of provincial towns (made more brilliant still, during the past three years, by new embellishments) the show filled up a couple of hours not disagreeably. The building—a nave, with side galleries annexed—has a handsome frontispiece in the Italian style, solid and permanent looking as well as handsome. It is tolerably

spacious, and is devoted to "Science, Art, Agriculture, Industry," to machines and manufactures, principally contributed by the southern departments of France. For the specialities among these I principally looked— and leaving the machines and useful inventions to those better competent to discuss them, for such products as, ever so remotely, have connexion with Art or nationality. There has been but a faint attempt to collect specimens of engraving, typography, &c. The photographs are few and poor. The specimens of modelling include one elaborate medallion, a bouquet in flowers, of stucco-work, the lightness and hazardous relief of which could hardly be exceeded by the most dextrous of undercutters in the hardest stone or wood. There is more to say about the wood-carving, now that it enters so largely into the structure and decoration of modern furniture. What advances have been made in luxury since the century came in! The upholsterer of our period, besides knowing colours and materials, must be something of an architect, something of an artist. The sideboard is expected to have a physiognomy of its own—the great coffer, as of old, must be worth bequeathing for its own sake as well as for that of the linen folded away in it. The bookcase may, after its kind, be as choice a curiosity as the choicest specimen of Elzevir printing or Grolier binding within it,—and the impulse thus given to fancy and free-will becomes doubly curious and significant in these days of mechanical invention. This Philomathic show illustrated anew the notion that taste runs in towns even as certain flowers belong to certain districts. There is hardly a *buffet* or *secrétaire* from Toulouse (made by several hands, and almost all costly) which is not covetable. Though in execution of detail our own carvers, and those of Belgium, beat the artificers who have wrought here, the designs and proportions of the Toulouse cabinets and escritoirs, as a rule, are good,—and the same praise applies to furniture-works in marble, from the same town. Why should Toulouse in this beat Bordeaux? There is hardly one piece of Bordeaux furniture which is covetable, save a specimen of marquetry, in which the exclusive use of wood-tints helped by fire has been laid aside; and the result is a piece of colour as gorgeous as stone mosaic, but far mellow. A curious specimen of perversity is to be seen in an arm-chair, covered with those monstrous shapes of East Indian idols which Sir William Jones taught us to name till Prof. Eastwick taught us better. Neither does colour seem the strong point of Bordeaux. Though variety and richness are to be praised in some new-painted windows in the side chapels of the Cathedral here, and a certain novelty, too, within the limits of the right style, they are speckled with so many spots of white as to fret the eye,—while the stained, not painted, ones are bad in the selection of crude tints. In this Philomathic Exhibition, too, a colourist would not accredit the Bordeaux tapestries, carefully as they have been manufactured, and fanciful as are the designs. The dead, delicate bloom (assimilating with that of crayon art) which belongs to the original *Watteau*-work, from the good looms of decorative tapestry,—the avoidance of foxy browns, and sallow greens, and mildey greys, so essential to compositions, which Time must fade, not ripen, from the inevitable nature of the material,—has been too much lost sight of. In copying a picture, the weaver must do what the painter has chosen for him; in inventing that which is to be woven (when no high *Raphaëlesque* design is in question) the real artist is limited to the clearest tones of the palette. But limit no more excludes Art in decorative colour than in poetry. The Bordeaux work, on the other hand, seems honestly done, as work. Instances of this are to be seen in a rich specimen of veneering, where the effect of the pieces, imperceptibly joined and judiciously chosen, is excellent; also, in some very handsome modern built tables. In the laying together of parti-coloured marbles, so variously furnished to them by the Pyrenees, the Bordeaux men are surpassed by the simpler artificers of the *Casaro Morto*, in Palermo. I looked in vain, among the *rain* of chandeliers, for a good design. The mats seem all but as good, in material and pattern, as those real Oriental ones, which make so cool and

characteristic a flooring for Mr. Lewis's figures. There is nothing new in the china, not even a fair revival of anything old (no matter of what school), from Limoges, though the name of the place, and the circumstance of a manufactory there, suggest ideas of tradition and inheritance. The indigenous rough woollen wares from the Pyrenees show a certain humour of their own, as capable of extension perhaps as that of the Scottish tartans has proved. On the whole, this Philomathic Exhibition is more satisfactory in the fact of its having brought such things together than in its having developed anything striking or new. It seems, however, to be succeeding, as the close is adjourned *sine die*, and additions to the building, for the purpose of classification, are in progress. C.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE recent sale of an autograph receipt, by John Milton, for 5*l.*, on account of 'Paradise Lost,' has raised a question as to the genuineness of the Milton autographs. There are two sets of autograph receipts in existence—one set in the possession of Lady Cullum: a receipt for 5*l.*, signed with the name of Milton, April 26, 1669,—a receipt for 8*l.*, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680,—a final discharge, drawn up in legal form, signed by the widow, April 29, 1681. A second set is that which occurred the other day in the sale of Mr. Dawson Turner's collection, consisting of a receipt for 5*l.*, signed by the name of Milton, April 26, 1669,—and a receipt for 8*l.*, signed by his widow, December 21, 1680. So far as they go, these two sets of documents coincide in date, and, we may add, in wording. Both cannot be originals. If Lady Cullum's autographs are genuine, Mr. Dawson Turner's were copies. How came the two sets into existence? We are able to state a fact, which, taken in connexion with the discovery of a pretended receipt by Milton among the Dawson Turner manuscripts, almost involves of necessity another fact. Many years ago the Milton manuscripts were lent by Sir Thomas Cullum to Mr. Turner, who kept them for some time in his hands, and, ultimately, restored them to their owner. It is impossible to doubt that Mr. Dawson Turner restored the originals which he had borrowed. It is all but impossible to doubt that he took advantage of their temporary possession to make copies for his private satisfaction—and, of course, with no idea that these copies would ever be mistaken for the originals. Were not these copies disposed of the other day by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson?

Messrs. Green & De Ville, London architects, have carried away one of the prizes in the competition for the grand new theatre at Rio. The Imperial Government of the Brazil, wishing to build the most splendid theatre in the world, laid out a site four times as large as that of the Opera in Covent Garden, and then invited all the architects of the world to compete for the design. A sum of 3,600*l.* was devoted to three prizes: one of 2,250*l.*, one of 900*l.*, and one of 450*l.*, in English money. Twenty-five architects sent in designs, and the prizes have been thus awarded:—1st premium (2,250*l.*), to Gustavo Wachneldt, Rio de Janeiro, —2nd ditto (900*l.*), to Messrs. W. J. Green & Louis De Ville, London, —3rd ditto (450*l.*), to Samuel Sloan, Philadelphia.—The design to which the first premium was awarded is, of course,—the city being Rio, not London,—about to be executed, with the addition of 2 per cent. *only* as the architect's commission. Really we might take a lesson or two from these benighted South Americans. It is only in England (and perhaps in Barataria) that a Government could crown one man as the best builder, and employ another man to build for it the very palace in designing which the best man had shown his power.

We are requested to state that the clever work, 'Realities of Paris Life,' reviewed in our last number, is from the hand of a lady.

We have to record the death, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Thomas Nuttall, at his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helens, Lancashire, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his

leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published the 'Genera of North American Plants,' 'The Birds of the United States,' and other works. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttall returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

A highly valuable accession to the Bodleian Library has recently been made, in the gift of a collection of Persian manuscripts, at once choice and extensive. The donor is Mr. John Bardoe Elliott, a distinguished ex-member of the East India Company's Civil Service, and a gentleman whose munificence and scholarship are familiar to orientalists. The manuscripts to which we refer are upwards of a thousand in number, all in the most perfect state of preservation, and, in great part, no less remarkable as elegant specimens of calligraphy than as representing a large share of all that is most notable in Persian literature. The collection consists of manuscripts which its donor has been accumulating from various quarters of India since the first years of this century and of the bulk of the library of the late Sir Gore Ouseley. The latter contingent of this aggregate is not now in England for the first time, having been in the market in this country before it was bought by Mr. Elliott and recalled to Asia. It is certainly fortunate that it did not find a Continental purchaser, as was the case with the Chambers collection, now in Berlin, to go no further. At present it is impracticable to attempt anything like an exhaustive index of what is rarest among these thousand volumes and more. To name and characterize a few of the choicest is all that we can here undertake:—'Rauzat ul tahirin,' a very rare history of India;—'Ayin-i Akbari,' the Institutes of Akbar, two copies: rarely found in its integrity;—'Afshar ul tawarikh,' an historical work very seldom to be met with;—'Jami ul hikayat,' two copies, anecdotes of historical and literary interest;—'Dakai ul shu'ar,' a biographical dictionary of poets, unique so far as is known;—'Kulliyat-i Altar,' the collective poetical works of Altar; if perfect, the sole perfect copy extant;—'Tarkih-i Muhammad Shah,' Kajan's Annals of the Emperor Muhammad Shah, the most trustworthy account of that sovereign;—'Majma' ul nafais,' memoirs of poets, interspersed with many historical details: only one other copy has come to light;—'Majdis ul mufinin,' a valuable history of the Shia sect;—'Nafais ul fanin,' an encyclopaedia, two copies; an entire copy supplies a desideratum;—'Tarkih-i wusaf,' of this history, though printed, good manuscripts are much prized;—'Tarkih-i Guzida,' two copies; an excellent book of annals;—'Gulistan-i rahmat,' of considerable use;—'Ajai ul baladn,' it possesses interest;—'Latif ul tawaf,' a capital repository of anecdotes;—'Char qulzar,' a useful historical work;—'Tarkih-i hukuma,' of this biography of philosophers copies are unusual in Europe;—'Diwan-i Saif Isfaranji,' an old and rare volume of verse;—'Tarkih-i Samarkand,' a history of value;—'Masiri sultanfya,' the peerage of Muhammadan India; very valuable indeed;—'Haft Iklim,' historical and biographical; well deserving to be consulted;—'Tarkih-i Herat,' chronicles of Herat, important;—'Diwan-i Wahshi,' a poem of most unfrequent occurrence. The Bibliotheca Eliottiana also embraces good copies of the celebrated 'Shah Nama,' several rare Persian dictionaries;—the 'A'tish Nadâ,' &c. &c. Among works connected with India, or suggested by its literature, we observe a Sanskrit grammar in Persian, translations of the 'Upanishads,' 'Râmâyana,' 'Lilâvatî' and 'Yoga-vasishtha-sâra,'—the 'Qissa-i Padmâvat,' 'Qissa-i Kâmrûp,' 'Kalâ Kâm' and 'Râghai Hindî.'

The Members of the British Archaeological Association have been holding congress during the week at Newbury. The Earl of Carnarvon, the President of the Association, opened the Meeting with an Address. Excursions and dinners have succeeded each other. The weather has been rather wet and cold for such country work. Among the papers of interest we must record, 'The Antiquities of Berkshire,' by Mr. Pettigrew, 'On the Roman Military Stations at Silchester,'

by the Rev. B. Poste, and 'On the Roman Encampment at Speen,' by the Rev. J. Adams.

A model showing how the grounds of the new Horticultural Garden at Kensington Gore will be laid out in terraces for the garden of the Horticultural Society is on view in the South Kensington Museum. Between the Kensington Road and Cromwell Road the ground falls about 40 feet, and using this fact in aid of a general effect, the ground has been divided into three principal levels. The entrances to the gardens will be on the lower level, in Exhibition and Prince Albert Roads, and the central pathway upwards of 75 feet wide, ascending through terraces to the third great level, will lead to the winter garden. The whole garden will be surrounded by Italian arcades, each of the three levels having arcades of a different character. The upper, or north arcade, where the boundary is semi-circular in form, will be a modification of the arcades of the Villa Albani, at Rome. The central arcade will be almost wholly of Milanese brickwork, interspersed with terra cotta and majolica, whilst the design for the south arcade has been adapted from the beautiful cloisters of St. John Lateran, at Rome. None of these arcades will be less than 20 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and they will give a promenade sheltered from all weathers more than three-quarters of a mile in length. The arcades and earthworks will be executed by the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, whilst the laying out of the gardens, and construction of the conservatory, or winter garden, will be executed by the Horticultural Society, and will cost about the same sum, the greater part of which has been already raised.

Vesuvius divides attention in the South of Italy with the illness of the Pope and the naughty librarian of the Swiss Guard. From a new report by Prof. Palmieri we take the following interesting notes:—"Whoever has observed Vesuvius during the few last evenings will have imagined that the diminution in the fire continued, and that the suspicion of a probable increase has not been verified. Yet for a few days the lava has increased again, and has inflicted serious damage on the land, but in a manner little apparent from a distance and strangely insidious. For a long time in the 'Rio di Quaglia' there has been going on an excavation of 'lapillo,' used by us for pavements and terraces, called in the language of the country 'lastri'; the continual removal of this material had left in the mountain a cavern of considerable extent, which was carried as far as the 'Fosso Grande'; here the pressure of the lava and the power of the fire have broken in the bottom of the cavern, into which the fiery torrent pouring was seen to issue unexpectedly from an opening in a locality which appeared to be perfectly secure, impetuously destroying the richest cultivated land, all belonging to the ancient formation of the mountain of Somma, which has never lost its old reputation of abounding in exquisite fruits and delicious wines. The fiery torrent which left the valley travelled on by the side of the lava of 1767 towards S. Sorio; but after running somewhat less than a mile was arrested in front and increased only in height according to the character of the lava of this conflagration; in consequence of which, besides the fresh damage which it inflicted on either side, it is on the point of occupying the only, and that a very steep, path by which Vesuvius is now ascended. The great portion of the lava which comes from the invisible crevice runs into the cavern of which I have spoken above, and moreover all those small rivulets of fire which here and there glittered on the old path of the preceding lava, have almost disappeared. Meanwhile, the fire which has destroyed the fertile lands, mentioned above, has now run as it were into a basin, and being covered over by a dark, 'wrinkled' scoria, and twisted in a thousand strange fashions, but always in one body, shows but slightly in the dark,—so that from a distance it seems to be nearly extinguished. As it receives, however, continual aliment, so it rises, keeping on its surface all the stray parts, which often break in the midst and show in the division the fire which issues from them, thus rendering the spectacle more brilliant. As the lava comes from

the base of the cone without a smoking mouth, and the smoke proceeds from the summit of the mountain, I have not failed to visit the upper mouth, both to examine the nature of their products and to witness the rapidity with which they eject the aeriform fluids. The solid products correspond exactly with those of the smoke-holes of the lava, and some of them are especially worthy of note, as 'selenio,' for example, of which I gathered a very decided specimen. The only consolatory fact is the silence of the seismograph, which from the 29th of June has not marked any more movements of the earth, though in other directions the earth has been severely shaken. A countryman to whom I have often remarked the possibility, in certain cases, of regulating the course of the lava by embankments of scoria has saved his house during this last eruption by diverting the course of a large rivulet of fire, which being confined within a road was on the point of depriving him of his dwelling. Profiting by the situation, and assisted by his sons, he quickly raised an embankment of scoria, at the same time cutting the ground on the side, so as to form a descent into the valley. In this way the fire was carried off from the road which it had taken, and empties itself into the valley where the principal stream of lava flowed. The expedient which I describe was used with great advantage in Catania during the great eruption of Etna, in 1669; and the best writers on Vesuvius, as Sersa, Hamilton, Vettrani, and others, have not failed to recommend it continually. Every thing depends on seizing the favourable moment, and on the nature of the lava."

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## SCIENCE

*Geodesical Summary of Positions determined in Ethiopia*.—[Résumé Géodésique des Positions, &c.] By Antoine d'Abbadie. (Paris, Duprat.)

It is long since we were told that the Schoolmaster was abroad. Far, however, as that functionary may have travelled, he has been outstripped by the Surveyor,—for the latter has penetrated into the wilds of Ethiopia. Nor can there be any doubt that the Surveyor excited infinitely more wonderment in that far land than any simple man of letters would have done. The latter would but point to alphabet and book; the former would carry with him the imposing insignia of his profession. We may imagine with what curiosity a sable son of Ethiopia would regard the Surveyor, bearing on his shoulders that strange instrument, which he every now and then unshouldered, and set up upon the ground. To the Ethiopian a theodolite might seem to be an idol—a brightly adorned and marvellously limbed deity. He sees the foreigner set it up upon its tripod, which to him would be an altar. Once set up, the stranger carefully inspects his deity, scrutinizes every limb, turns certain screws, and adjusts certain parts. And now the brazen idol gleams in the fierce sunlight, the polished parts reflect the burning beams, and seem to intimate divinity. Suddenly the stranger lowers his head, and pays homage to his idol. He closes one eye, brings the other below the brass circle, and mutters his prayers. He waves his hand to his companion, who is paying his homage at a little distance by elevating a priestly staff. The worshipper by staff waves his hand in return to the keeper of the idol, who enters their act of worship in a little book. Again he reverently bears his god upon his shoulder; onward he proceeds with humble mien and measured step, the staff-worshipper elevating his staff by the side of the idol-bearer. Soon they pause again; again they repeat their deliberate and careful worship; again they advance on their journey.

Once more the brazen divinely foretold now turn better. gious takes shereven igthe man to it wive, coIn sthave bburnt tCould nopian tminun carrying and fovellous came thold wondermost by theCaraccountSurvpositioabstranothe a similar a few a very intereand a by the attention then numb be bu the w

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Once more the Ethiopian describes in the distance the brazen divinity standing erect and shining divinely, while once more the now distant foreigners repeat their obeisance. Homeward now turns the Ethiopian, and explains to his better and blacker half how wonderfully religious those white-faced foreigners are,—and takes shame to himself that he has so often irreverently trodden the sands and stones where even ignorant idolaters have thrice worshipped the many-limbed, brazen symbol in his sight, and where they are still doubtless doing homage to it with repeated and mysterious, but impressive, ceremonies.

In such a sense M. Antoine d'Abbadie may have been a geodesical missionary, and he may have produced an impression amongst sun-burnt spectators which he has little suspected. Could he now hear and understand the evening tales narrated within the homely circle of Ethiopian society—could he interpret the soft communings of the dark daughters of that land while carrying their water-vessels to and from spring and fountain, he might gather up many a marvellous tale of the white-faced pilgrims who came from a far country supporting their household god, whose form and brightness were wonderful to behold, and to whom rites the most singular and the most frequent were by them reverently addressed.

Careful geographers at home may find their account on referring to this *feuilleton*, as the Surveyor professes to have determined 831 positions, of which he here gives a tabular abstract. Ulterior details are promised in another and explanatory publication. Should the author pay another visit to Ethiopia for similar purposes, he will perhaps favour us with a few passages of general interest,—for it is but a very small section of humanity that takes any interest in theodolites and azimuth instruments, and a still smaller that needs measurements by them in Ethiopia. We can hardly obtain due attention to our own national geodesy, what then can we expect for the determination of a number of places and towns which might all be buried to-morrow by a sand-storm, and yet the world be none the sadder?

# FINE ARTS

*Biblia Pauperum.* Reproduced in Fac-simile, from one of the Copies in the British Museum; with an Historical and Bibliographical Introduction. By J. Ph. Berjeau. (J. R. Smith.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the many works that have been published on the 'Biblia Pauperum,' and notwithstanding the many imitations that have been given of its pages separately, this is, we believe, the first instance of an attempt to reproduce the 'Biblia' in its complete and original form; to give, in fact, a faithful reprint, accessible to all, of a very rare and interesting work. For this purpose, the artist chose one particular copy in the Library of the British Museum, and adhered to it; but, unfortunately for general pictorial interest, the copy he chose was one of an edition containing forty instead of fifty pages. This reprint is as curious and welcome, in its way, as those with which we are now so familiar, of Holbein and Hollar's 'Dance of Death.' Works of this kind should be looked at as a series,—one picture being, in fact, intended to illustrate the other.

On a former occasion [*Athen.* No. 1600] we had occasion to speak of the significance of these pictures, and of the great antiquity of the system of illustrating the Old Testament by the New, as in the case of the Church of St. Bennet Biscop, the Sistine Chapel at Rome, the windows of King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and the convent windows at Hirschau. In the work before us, M. Berjeau does the good service of repeating the Latin legends of the woodcuts, troublesome on the original pages from their quaint old letters and puzzling contractions, in a modern clear type, so

as to enable the scholar to pursue the subject more readily; but it is to be regretted that he did not, at the same time, introduce an English translation on the opposite pages, and have also a clear number or plate-mark added to the corner of every woodcut to facilitate general reference.

The few pages of introductory matter contain some interesting historical information, but add little to what has already been stated in Ottley and Leigh Sotheby's well-known works. That each picture may be regarded as an independent composition is evident; and those who are at all acquainted with the various schools of Art in the fifteenth century will at once see in them the decided German and Flemish element rather than Byzantine and Italian. The latter, indeed, are only traceable at all from having served as the general basis of German religious Art. There is nothing, we submit, in the form of the nimbus that may not be seen in sacred subjects, both German and Italian, far into the sixteenth century, namely, the gold, flat, circular disk round the head, plain in all instances, excepting to the persons of the Holy Trinity, where the cruciform decoration is, as usual, indicated. This solid gold glory may also be seen as far back as the times of Duccio, Giotto, and Cimabue.

It is curious to observe that, throughout the work, the architectural framing on the right-hand page is much simpler than that on the left. The abacus between the architrave and capitals of the principal columns is square, with circular pateræ on them. The lower windows, containing the figures of Prophets, are simply round-headed; whilst the corresponding ones, on the opposite page, are, in most instances, decorated with the ogee or Gothic arch—two-centred arch.

That the architecture is Tuscan or peculiarly Italian is more than we are prepared to admit; but there can be little doubt that such compositions may have been originally employed on a large scale on walls and in the windows of ambulatories or cloisters, for the benefit of the laity, who had access to them. That similar designs were employed in MSS. of a profusely-decorated period may be seen in one very fine example, preserved in the British Museum, Bibl. Reg. MS. 5, belonging to the close of the fourteenth century. Numerous other MSS. are to be seen, varying, of course, both in style and elaboration. An important point—the result of practical experience, and tending much to allay the eagerness of disputants respecting the various editions—deserves attention in the following passages:—

"Of the four copies in the British Museum, the Grenville copy is the only one where the two dots are not wanting; but when we look at the back of the leaves, we see that the part corresponding to these points is not shining like the rest of the *relievo* lines of the block printed on the paper with a burnisher. The dots were, then, very likely added with the hand afterwards, to correct what appeared a defect to some previous possessor of the book. \* \* While tracing our fac-similes of the forty plates, we were struck by seeing that the result of the comparison made at the British Museum, between the Galignat, or King's Library copy, and the Print Room copy, and written with the pencil on the latter, indicated variations bearing exclusively on *outside* work, as foliage of the trees, background buildings, shadings of the pillars, triangular ornaments in the architectural framework; in short, on parts which were most easily broken by the process of rubbing the back of the paper with a burnisher, to transfer the impression of the woodcut. Further comparison with other copies did not enable us to discover any difference bearing on parts protected by their proximity from each other against accidents arising from the process of friction. \* \* This opinion is strongly backed by Mr. Sotheby, when he says, 'Too much importance has been bestowed by Heineken on the slight variations in some of the cuts, and more particularly on the dots on either side of the second alphabet, commencing page xxi.' \* \* \* And he adds further:—'From the many slight variations occurring in impressions which at first appear to have been taken off from the same block, it is very evident that the xylographers found no difficulty in altering and replacing any portion of the design which had been damaged; and we believe that even the printers of the work were in the constant practice of having retouched or recut those parts of the blocks that were injured by too much pressure or want of due care. Thus with a few alterations by the xylographer, and a little mending by the printer, the impressions taken off the same wood-block would so differ as to require for the slight variations which are occasionally found in those obtained apparently from the same series of blocks.'"

That the old wood-blocks did not die out at once we know by some having been traced into subsequent works, among other woodcuts. One very early block is still preserved in the library of Earl

Spencer, at Althorp; and the noble owner permitted both Dr. Dibdin and Mr. Leigh Sotheby to have impressions taken from its surface for the enrichment of their respective publications.

M. Berjeau found recently as many as seventy-seven pieces of the original edition of the 'Biblia Pauperum' inserted in a book in the Library of the British Museum, entitled 'Die Passye ende dat liden ons heren Ihesu Cristi, Zwolle, Peter van Os. 4to. 1489.'

As a conclusion, we may cite the *résumé* which is given at page 23, upon this till now much-vexed question:—

"Without examining what part Laurence Coster may have had in the invention of printing with moveable types—a question which is out of the circle of our present investigation—we cannot help saying, in conclusion, that Coster was most likely the engraver of the original edition of the 'Biblia Pauperum,' of which the designs were for the greatest part the work of John Van Eyck, while the text had perhaps been drawn up by Vincent de Beauvais, the now acknowledged author of the 'Speculum Humane Salvationis,' which was likewise engraved and printed by the xylographer of Harlem."

The effect of the pale-brown ink and the accidental breakages of the old lines are capitally imitated; and we may recognize through every page the production of a careful artist and zealous bibliophilist.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—A second volume of contemporary portraits has been issued by the proprietors of the *Illustrated News of the World*. How these pictures—for they are real works of Art, as well as faithful presentations of the personages chosen for illustration—can be produced for the very small sum of money charged for them, in the first instance, is one of the marvels of trade enterprise in our day. A more useful book for the library-shelf—a more attractive book for the drawing-room table, has not come out this season. The new volume contains portraits representative of all classes—royal persons, preachers, writers, painters, singers, dancers,—the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Macaulay, W.P. Frith, Madame Novello,—of every class eminent in its kind. It is a sort of Men of the Time superbly illuminated.

During the past week, three paintings by M. Kiddermans, of Brussels, which had been accidentally delayed, have been added to the Exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts. They represent scenes in the Belgian Flanders and Ardennes. We are informed that the sales continue highly satisfactory.

The Committee of the Liverpool Art-Union have decided to adopt the Parisian scheme, and to reduce the price of the shares from a guinea to one shilling! A large sum is raised annually in Paris from a subscription of one franc, and it seems the experiment is now to be tried in this country. The highest prize will be of 100l., which will fall to one of the shilling subscribers, who will have the choice of a work of Art of that value from the Exhibition of the Society of Fine Arts in Liverpool. There will of course be other prizes of various amounts. It is anticipated that subscriptions will be received from all parts of the kingdom, expressions of approval having been received from various quarters. We chronicle the fact, but withhold our approval. Objecting to the principle of gambling for works of Art, we are not reconciled to the lottery on finding that its mysteries are to be laid open to the meanest of capacities and the emptiest of pockets.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.** Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open for the season on MONDAY, October 3rd.—The Operatic Company will comprise the following artists:—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Pilling (pupil of Mrs. Wood, her first appearance), Miss Fanny Cruise (her first appearance in London), Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Parro (her first appearance at the Royal English Opera); Mr. Santley (his first appearance), Mr. Henry Haigh, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. St. Albans, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Leyce, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Maurice de Solla, and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Ballet:—Mlle. Rosalie Lequin (her first appearance in England), Mlle. Pierson, Mlle. Pasquale, Miss G. Morgan, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. H. Payne, Mr. F. Payne, and M. Vaudris. A numerous Corps de Ballet. The Band and Chorus will be on the same scale of completeness as the preceding seasons of the Royal English Opera. The Scenery by Messrs. Griere, Telbin and W. R. Beverley. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Ballet Master, M. Petit. Chorus Master, Mr. Smythson. The Box-office will be opened on Monday, Sept. 26th, under the

direction of Mr. Parsons. All applications for Private Boxes and Stalls for the season to be addressed to him at the Theatre. N.B. The same system that gave much universal satisfaction last Season in the abolition of all Fees to Box-keepers and Charges for Booking Places will be continued.

**SADLER'S WELLS.**—The re-opening of this time-hallowed place of amusement on Saturday, under the management of Mr. Phelps, is an occasion of more importance this year than at any previous period. To the management of this theatre the legitimate drama owed its continued existence as an acting property, from the moment of the collapse of the two patent houses. On the breaking-up of the Macready experiment, the leading Shakspearian members of his company found refuge in this small suburban edifice, and succeeded in establishing a home for themselves and those who were like-minded with them in respect to the poetic drama of the country. To their credit also be it said, that nothing save the high drama of England has been performed on these boards under the management of Mr. Phelps. In all weathers, and under whatever stress of fortune, the stage-conductor has not resorted to melo-drama or French translations for something deemed more popular than the master-pieces of English dramatic genius. Alone, he undertook the formation of a popular taste, and for that purpose called to his aid a moderate proportion of spectacle, which, however, was strictly illustrative of the play, and for the most part what it ought to be, suggestive only, not exhaustive. For nine years, recently, he has had to contend with extraordinary competition at the West-End, unparalleled for lavish expenditure and the enjoyment of the highest favour; and yet has managed to stand his ground, and so contrived that the more modest establishment under his direction should survive its more ambitious rival. This is in the natural order of things, and just as it should be. With the re-opening of the theatre, therefore, the hopes of the English drama revive, as a thing self-dependent and capable, with reasonable aid, of working out its own issues, beneficially for its professors and the public.

The new season was seasonably inaugurated. The greatest love tragedy in the world, Shakspeare's 'Romeo and Juliet,' was selected for performance. In this drama, Mr. Phelps always surrenders the part of the hero to Mr. Robinson, a young actor who better than any other personates the character of the ardent lover, and has the positive advantage of looking it as acting it well. The part of *Mercutio* is undertaken by the manager, who labours hard against temperament and the force, not to say weight, of years to embody the light and mercurial elements that compose it; and in a great measure succeeds in the very difficult task. Indeed, as an actor, Mr. Phelps has much versatility, and can vary his style with his rôle. Though in his great tragic characters he has a decided manner; yet he has proved that in comic ones he can lay it aside, and adopt a new method accommodated to the new purpose. The *Juliet* of the evening was Miss Heath, well known at the Princess's, where she held a respectable rank, but never had the opportunity of occupying so important a position. There, however, she had acquired so much self-confidence that she could go through even so long a part as *Juliet* without hesitation or fear. Of course, she was unequal; but the traces of study were evident, especially in the elocution, which is at present artificial and without enough impulse, and the general outline was commendably accurate. The chief fault was in the conception, which might more fitly become the majesty of the Greek *Clytemnestra* than the passionate and trusting devotion of the Italian *Juliet*. Her action was large and massive, while her speech was wanting in that full and round tone of delivery which would have better harmonized with the attitudes assumed. Here and there the stage-business was not in exact trim, and, worst of all, in her death-scene the deficiency was most apparent. The balcony one was steadily and correctly done; nor was the great chamber scene in the fourth act void of power. The last, in fact, was too forcibly exhibited; and Miss Heath must sedulously set about divesting it of not a little extravagance, would she gain the reputation of an artist. She is now in a school,

the good influence of which has been already shown in beneficial fruits, and where she will have the utmost opportunities of completing her histrionic education. We trust that she will take full advantage of them, and 'fulfil the promise of her favoured prime.' We cannot conclude without bestowing high commendation on Mrs. Marston's *Nurse*. The actress has this season bestowed on it some extra polish, and it now shines out brilliantly, sometimes, we must confess, throwing her stage-companions into shade. To the audience she renders the character excessively amusing; meanwhile eccentricity and nature are so exquisitely blended in it, that it cannot be accused in the slightest degree of exaggeration. The house was crowded, and on the fall of the curtain the principal performers, who during the play had been repeatedly applauded, were called forward to receive their special ovation.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—The Gloucester Festival has occupied musical persons in the West of England during the past week. If for the critic there has been little work, for the public of listeners there has been very much to enjoy, and they have enjoyed it thoroughly. The one point of interest for us, as writers of musical history, was the scene caused by the sudden indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves. A more graceful act than that of Madame Novello cannot be produced from the annals of Art. Not being ourselves present in the Shire Hall at the time of its occurrence, we borrow the description of it from our contemporary the *Times*. During the performance of the 'May Queen' it was observed by every one that Mr. Reeves was suffering greatly. At the close of it, he was obliged to leave. A part of the audience was extremely annoyed at this event. "When," says the reporter for our contemporary, "Madame Novello had sung 'Prendi per me' out of its place, and on her retiring there were no signs of Mr. Reeves, the audience began to be restif, and would not be pacified until one of the stewards (Mr. T. G. Perry) came forward and addressed them. He said, as nearly as we can remember, — 'Ladies and Gentlemen, — It seems to be the principal duty of the stewards to make apologies for Mr. Sims Reeves. The Stewards have done all in their power, but as Mr. Sims Reeves has quietly walked off, the stewards cannot fetch him back, and I hope they will not be blamed. He has found a good friend in Madame Novello, who has kindly consented to sing a song in his stead.' This address was received with mingled applause and hisses. It did not, however, satisfy Mr. Reeves's substitute, who, protesting that it conveyed an erroneous statement of the facts, declared that she would not sing until it had been corrected. The Mayor of Gloucester (on the refusal of his colleague to set matters right) then volunteered a further explanation, which amounted to this: — 'Ladies and Gentlemen, — I have the pleasure to inform you that Madame Novello will give another song in place of Mr. Sims Reeves.' — Cries of 'Not enough' — 'We know that already' — greeted the ears of his worship as he left the platform after having delivered himself of this weighty piece of information. Being apprised of the inadequate manner in which he had accomplished his self-imposed task, the mayor returned to the charge, and addressed his turbulent co-citizens afresh: — 'Ladies and Gentlemen,' he said, 'I am to state that Mr. Sims Reeves, being ill, was compelled to leave.' This speech, a worthy pendant of the other, was answered by shouts of laughter, and it seemed unlikely now that the disturbance would be quelled at all. After a long interval, during the progress of which the Shire Hall threatened to be turned into a bear-garden, Madame Clara Novello made her appearance on the platform, to fulfil, as was generally surmised, the task she had undertaken as deputy. Shouts, cheers, and plaudits greeted her from every part of the room, and when these subsided she opened her lips — but not to sing. Instead of 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' it was 'Ladies and Gentlemen.' Calmly, unaffectedly, and yet firmly, Madame Novello, like a musical *Portia*, admonished her hearers. She spoke to the following purport: — 'Before he went away, very ill, Mr. Reeves explained

to the conductor his total inability to sing his ballad in the second part; but with a desire that the audience might not be losers through his indisposition, which was not his fault, he applied to me to introduce something in its place, and even sent for a copy of the ballad I am now going to have the honour of singing to you, with much less ability than he would have shown. Mr. Amott, with whom alone the artists engaged at the Festival can communicate on business, was consulted, and gave his approval; and not satisfied even with this, Mr. Reeves spoke with one of the stewards, who also consented to the change. Had this been stated, no fault could possibly have been laid to his charge. I thus take the liberty to address you, Ladies and Gentlemen, because I will not, if I can help it, allow a brother artist to be unjustly accused, as Mr. Reeves was — of course unintentionally — in the explanation given this evening, or to be blamed when he is entirely innocent, — and especially when he had taken all the precautions in his power to compensate for any disappointment." Bravo, Madame Novello! Mr. Reeves's peace was wholly made.

The winter season of plays has already set in with some spirit in Paris. Five acts at the *Odéon*, 'Noblesse, oblige,' are said to be entirely successful, and to reveal a new dramatist in its author, M. Heranion. — M. Serret (whose 'Elisa Merant' shows, it may be remembered, a fine knowledge of character and true feeling) has given 'Un Ange de Charité' at the *Gymnase*. This play may be described by the line which would also serve, by way of motto, to M. Feuille's popular romance,

Pity the sorrows of a poor young man.

That person, by way of Victim, bids fair to replace the Governess, whose trials and sufferings were worked so hard a few years ago. — A historical play, by M. Lacroix, 'La Jeunesse de Louis XI.' is also forthcoming at the *Théâtre Porte St.-Martin*, from which much seems to be expected.

It is "all Italy" just now at the State Opera-house at Paris. After the washy 'I Montecchi' of Bellini, the next new opera to be given at the *Académie Impériale* is 'Pierre de Médicis,' a new work by Prince Poniatowski, the well-known amateur who, so far as music goes, has long passed for a Florentine. This is but shabby encouragement for French composers. The 'Moïse' of Signor Rossini will also be shortly revived. The minor papers, who must have wonders and anecdotes, are already talking of an opera expressly to be written for M. Roger, in which the hero is to be one maimed as he has been. Let us hope (even while we recollect Foote's wooden leg), for the credit of good taste, that so painful an idea is merely confined to the minor papers. There is, again, a talk of a splendid new opera-house, plans for which have been approved by the powers that govern France.

#### MISCELLANEA

**Portrait of Dr. Lock.**—In the *Times* of the 29th of July there appeared a notice of Lord Northwick's sale of pictures, wherein Lot 232 was described as follows:—"Hogarth; Dr. Lock, the founder of the Lock Hospital, a plan of which he holds in his hand. This celebrated portrait came into the possession of the late noble owner from the collection of Sir John Thordol." Now, Mr. Peter Cunningham, in his excellent 'Handbook of London,' *voce* 'Lock Hospital,' tells us that 'the Loke, or Lock, in Kent Street, in Southwark (from which the present hospital derives its name), was a lazaret-house from a very early period,' &c. Other writers give the same account. Is it possible, that within a century, the name of the founder of a public hospital has become mythical? or are we to look upon Dr. Lock as a merely imaginary personage, and this picture by Hogarth, so accurately authenticated, as possessing the same degree of historical value as might be assigned to an original portrait of "Mrs. Harris"? J. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L.—G. D.—H. R.—J. L.—J. B.—H. M. M.—H. G. R.—Hertfordiensis.—R. S. L.—W. J. C. B.—received.

"The glacier th on the s will deny 'of havin viscous t to have c that ficut upon it' with us this colle adm ad."—L

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